The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,096.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

409

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

Form 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

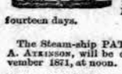
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Colombo	16
,, Carwar	9	,, Galle	17
,, Mangalore	10	,, Negapatam	20
,, Cannanore	11	,, Pondicherry	21
,, Tellicherry	11	,, Madras	23
,, Calicut	12	,, Coconada	25
,, Beypore	12	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Cochin	13	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Alleppi	14	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Tuticorin	15	,, False Point	28
		Arrive CALCUTTA	29

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander —Sperry, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSSORAH	1
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Fao	4
,, Guadur	18	,, Bushire	4
,, Muscat	20	,, Linga	5
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Bunder Abbas	6
,, Lingah	24	,, Muscat	9
,, Bushire	26	,, Guadur	10
,, Fao	28	,, Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 4 p.m., positively, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY ..Saturday.		Leave COCHIN .. Friday.	
,, Ratnagherry..Sunday.		,, Beypore .....Saturday.	
,, Vingorla ..... do.		,, Calicut ..... do.	
,, Goa .....Monday.		,, Tellicherry...Sunday.	
,, Carwar ..... do.		,, Cannanore ... do.	
,, Compta ..... do.		,, Mangalore ...Monday.	
,, Mangalore ..Tuesday.		,, Compta ..... do.	
,, Cannanore ..Wednesday		,, Carwar.....Tuesday.	
,, Tellicherry ... do.		,, Goa ..... do.	
,, Calicut ..... do.		,, Vingorla ..... do.	
,, Beypore ..... do.		,, Ratnagherry Wednesday.	
Arrive COCHIN ....Thursday.		Arrive BOMBAY...Thursday.	

For Freight and Passage apply to

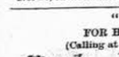
DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,

No. 14, Meadow Street. Agent.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR HULL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling at Falmouth to land Passengers.)



MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., will sail on 7th instant.

This favourite Steamer, which has just arrived from London after a passage of 28 days (exclusive of stoppages), is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement.

Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 21 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool...	Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.	£ 50
Do. to Suez ...		,, 30
2nd Class to Liverpool...		,, 30
Do to Suez ...		,, 20

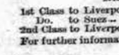
For further information and forms of Bills of Lading apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,959 register-ed tons, 300 Horse Power, 1,200 effective, C. W. Pearson, Commander.

This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 25 days.

RATES ARE

1st Class to Suez		£50
Do. Liverpool	30	Exclusive of Wines, &c.,
2nd Do	30	

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

There is a Stewardess on board, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

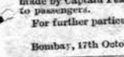
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22 ..... £15		£4
,, Suez	36 22		 8
,, Port Said	38 25		 9-10
,, Alexandria	38 24		 14
,, Messina	50 34		 14
,, Naples	50 34		 14
,, Leghorn	50 34		 14
,, Genoa	 34		 14
,, Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	53 34		 14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-book of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship JUMNA, arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA (2,201 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA (1,686 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain F. S. Towlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 7th November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

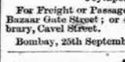
THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Ratnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street ; or 45, Palbadevi Road ; or Furtado's Library, Cavel Street.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	£ 50 0 ...	£ 35 0 ...	£ 19 0
,, Port Said...	37 0 ...	£ 25 0 ...	£ 14 6
,, Suez	£ 36 0 ...	£ 22 0 ...	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. STRATHCLYDE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October 1871.

S.S. "REDEWATER," FROM LONDON.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and CONSIGNEES are requested to send their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, for our Inspection and Countersignature, and to take delivery without delay of their respective Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents for S.S. Redewater.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Barque M. M. PETER, from LONDON, are requested to SEND OFF THEIR BOATS alongside the Ship for their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Greatorex will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's side. All the Bills of Lading, accompanied by Shipping Orders, should be sent in to my Office for countersignature.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Barque M. M. Peter.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1871.

WM. WATSON AND CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

MR. POWELL'S LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES, FORT.

Decent Broughams and Pheetons, with good Horses, for Hire by the Job, Day, or Week. Monthly Engagements at the lowest possible rates.

Orders for Sale or Purchase of Carriages or Horses registered and carefully attended to.—Apply to

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Lord's Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life ...	...	...	Rs. 28 4
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THACKER, VINING, and Co.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary, of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO Dr. BHAU DAJI, Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir,—We, the Undersigned, Inhabitants and Rate-payers of Bombay, beg you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING to be HELD in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4½ P.M., for the purpose of considering the present state of the Municipal Funds, the high rate of taxation, the Reform of the Officers, and to propose such representations to Government as may be then thought proper.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

A. B. MACDONALD.
N. M. WADIA.
દુર્વારકાદાસ વસ્તનજી.
i.e. DWARKADAS WASSUNJEE.
ખટાઉ મકનજી.
i.e. KHATAO MAKUNJEE.
NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEERJEE WADIA.
PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SUNTOOK.
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RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY.
R. VALENTINE REID.
VENAM ...
C. A. BEYTS.
B. RUSTOMJEE M.F.
SUDANUND BALCRISHNA.
DAMODER GOKULDAS.
ATMARAM J. KIRTIKAR.
PANDURANG BALIBHADRA.
GOPINATH SADASEWUJEE.
DALPATRAM JIVANRAM.
RUSTOMJEE BOMANJEE.
G. D. ROTHORI.
R. BRANSON.
W. G. MAYHEW.
HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE.
TOOKARAM TATIA.
MOOLJEE THAKERSEY.
J. BUCKLE.
વર્ધમાન પુનથી.
i.e. VURDHMAN POONSY.
કાંઠ કાનજી પરખત.
i.e. CANJEE PURBUT.
આજી અબદુલકરીમ અજી ઇબ્રાહીમ.
i.e. HAJEE ABDOOL KARIM HAJI EBRAHIM.
THOMAS LIDBETTER.
J. DOELH.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

To the Managers "BOMBAY GAZETTE" and "TIMES OF INDIA."

Sirs—In compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 7th of November, inst., at half-past 4 P.M.

BHAU DAJI, Sheriff of Bombay.

3rd November 1871.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.

REDUCTION in RATES for SHORT PERIOD POLICIES.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., Agents.

8, Rampart Row.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are now PREPARED, under instructions just received from the Head Office, to grant SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES on new and most favourable Terms. For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOSEPH MARIA DE PENHA, JANE IZABELLA PHILIPS, and GEORGE MARIA DE PENHA have contracted to SELL to DOMINGOS FERNANDES, all that piece of LAND, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road, in the part called Nagdevee, in the sub-district of Bhoolesshwar in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 693 69 square yards, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Jeromino Misquita and partly by a cadjan hut belonging to the said Vendors, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, on the north by the property of Culbanjee Seerjee, and on the south by a public passage leading to the said Oart Nagdevee, and which said premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 330. All persons having any Claims on or against the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim if any there be, which will be treated as abandoned.—Dated this 3rd November 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY, Solicitors for Vendors and Purchasers.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company, HELD at its Office, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th day of October 1871, there were present 16 Shareholders.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read, it was proposed by Sheriff Sakh Mahomed, Esq., and seconded by Hassumbhoy Thawer, Esq., that Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq., do take the Chair, which was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Seconded by Hurjee Jamsli, Esq., and carried unanimously—

That the Resolutions carried at the last Meeting, as amended, be confirmed, viz.,

That Clause 15 of the Articles of Association of the "Bombay Native Insurance Company" be altered, by expunging the words "two Shares" and substituting the words "one Share" in the seventh line of the said Clause ; and that Clause 49 of the said Articles of Association of the said Company be altered, by expunging the word "Shareholder" and substituting the word "Shareholders" in the third line of the said Clause.

That all acts done and resolutions passed since the formation of this Company in relation to the conduct of its business by Messrs. Cursetjee Nowrojee Cama, Hajee Zenel Aladin Sheerazee, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Nicholas Fernandes, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Govind Gungadhur, and Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy, or any of them, who have been acting as Directors of the Company, but have not been qualified for the Direction as required by the Articles of Association of the said Company, be and they are hereby ratified and confirmed, and that the said Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama, Hajee Zenel Abadin Sheerazee, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochjee, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Nicholas Fernandes, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Govind Gungadhur, and Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy, and each of the m, be and they are hereby indemnified by the said Company against all losses, expenses and liabilities sustained and incurred by them or any of them in respect of their conduct of the business of the said Company during the said period, provided such losses, expenses, and liabilities have not been incurred by their or any of their negligence or default.

Proposed by Hassumbhoy Thawer, Esq.,
Seconded by Jetta Doongersee, Esq.,

That Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee, Hurjee Jamsli, Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Sheriff Sakh Mahomed, and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Jeejeebhoy, be appointed Directors of the Company.

Carried unanimously

Proposed by Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Mehta, Esq.,
Seconded by Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.,

That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, Chairman.

Bombay Native Insurance Company's Office,
Bombay, 31st October 1871.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, (Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,) BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTH NG, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 500 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds ; W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st class to Liverpool.....£ 50
1st class to Suez.....£ 30
1st class to Malta .....£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. TANJORE, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 7th October 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. POONAH, from Southampton, 30th September 1871.
,, ISTRIAN, from Liverpool, 1st October 1871.

G. E. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION in FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUMS of (33) THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. for SHORT PERIODS.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co., Agents.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Apollo Street, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report, and audited Balance Sheet to 30th June 1871.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are re-eligible.
3. To declare Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Bank of Bombay (1st issue) and Colaba shares. Spinning and other shares closed declining. Government Paper weak.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 28th October 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	94,230	15	3
Merchandize	2,30,662	5	3
Electric Telegraph	999	9	9
Earth Trains	2,918	8	0
Total Rs.	3,28,811	5	6
Corresponding week last year open 1,184 miles. Total Rs	2,32,411	10	2
Increase	96,399	11	4

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—3RD NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd November, 12-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hour 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd November, 1-30 P.M, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hours 42 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd November, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 44 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd November, 12 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 hours.

Via Red Sea, 3rd November, 11-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 41 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 2nd November, 5-34 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 6 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M of the 2nd to 9 P.M. of the 3rd November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 57	0 4
,, Galle	15 43	1 15
,, Kurrachee	2 57	0 2
,, Madras	2 29	0 11

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd Nov., 12-48 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd Nov., 5-25 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd Nov., 11 A.M. From America, via Russia, 2nd Nov., 1-0 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Oct. 28.
	Redwater (s)	Richards	London, Sept. 30.
3	Tanjore (s)	Johnstone	Suez, Oct. 21.
	Pilox (s)	Baker	Carwar, Oct. 31.
	H. M. S. Bullinch	Lodder	Persian Gulf, Oct. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Ma'skar Coast.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
	Poonjon	Moller	Okyab.
3	Schar (s)	Blake	Jaffe.
	Alonzo (s)	Lund	Liverpool.

The ship Egeria, Cook, to Bassein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Thurday:—
Steamer Orlando, to Hu'l.
Steamer Kurrachee to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pilox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Redewater, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31 Merchantman ..... Mourilgan ... Jamaica, June 29.
Kingston ..... Van Norden ..... —, July 16.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 31 Excelsior (s) ..... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 20—Mongolia, s.s., Barlow, from Suez.
20—Strathclyde, s.s, Pearson, from Liverpool, passed for Bombay.
21—Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, from Bombay.
22—Glensanox, Dickie, from Shanghai.
22—Ship Granite City, R. Ellis, from Cardiff.
23—Ship Oceanics, Gillmore, from Liverpool.
24—Euxine, s.s., Chapman, from Bombay.
25—H. Valta, s.s., French, Coatman, from Saigon.
25—H. M.'s I. T. S. Malabar, ——, from Suez, passed for Bombay.
25—Africa, s.s., Galible, from Singapore.
25—City of Poona, s.s., ——, from West, passed to East.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20—Sarthe, s.s., ——, to Saigon.
21—Mongolia, s.s., Barlow, to Bombay.
21—Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, to Suez.
22—Glensanox, Dickie, to London.
24—Euxine, s.s., Chapman, to Liverpool.
25—Africa, s.s., Galible, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Oct. 22—Ship Granite City, R. Ellis, from Cardiff.
23—Ship Oceanics, Gilmore, from Liverpool.
25—H. Valta, s.s., French, Coatman, from Saigon.
H. M. S. Nimble, Lee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 2.

Glen, Lieutenant, 2-10th Foot, on leave, from Rangoon.
Cornwall, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Dwarka.
Palin, Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Sattara.
Tooke, Lieutenant, Quartermaster, Deolalee Depot, on leave, from Deolalee.
Willans, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Nagpore.
Nuthall, Ensign, 83rd Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Mahon, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.
Blowers, Captain, 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.
Barden, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.

NOVEMBER 3.

Ashburner, Colonel, 1st Bombay Cavalry, on furlough, from Poona.
Roberts, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Bankful, Captain, H. M.'s 11th Regiment N. I., on duty, from England.
Pina, Captain, 3rd King O. Hussars, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Nutt, Major, H. M. 109th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Delhi.
Vallings, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
McGregor, Ensign, 95th Regiment, on private affairs, from Dinapore.
Cordner, Major Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.
Sladen, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from Europe.
Kinchant, Cornet, 11th Hussars, on duty, from Poona.
Peyton, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Style, Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff, from furlough, from England.
Chester, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Johnstone, Captain, General List Infantry, from leave, from England.
McNeale, Captain, 8th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Bateson, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, from furlough, from England.
Dawker, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Madras Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Hill, Major, 95th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Prescott, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Perkins, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.
McRae, Captain, General List, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 2.

Gabb, Captain, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Browne, Major, 5th Lancers, to join, to Sealkote.

NOVEMBER 3.

Tooke, Lieutenant, Quartermaster Deolalee Depot, on leave, to Deolalee.
Hill, Major, 95th Regiment, on duty, to Mount Aboo.
Venour, Captain, Bengal Army, on duty, to Allahabad.
Sullivan, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.
Williams, Assistant Surgeon, 65th Regiment, to join, to ——

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona 2nd November 1871.

The officers and men who have finished the course of instruction in army signalling, will rejoin their regiments, with the exception of the undermentioned officers, whose services are still further required, by Captain Luck, for a few days:—Capt Frampton, 60th Regt; Capt Campbell, 56th Regt; Ens Kenny, 56th Regt.

The officers and men ordered to report themselves at Poona on the 1st instant, to join the School of Army Signalling, will proceed to Poorandhur.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 31.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr J Sturrock, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Canara, for one month, under rule 1, chapter 7, of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Mr Standish Lee, Ex Engr of the Mad Municipality, for three months, under sec 7, Mad Act V. of 1871.

The Govr in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr James G Coleman as Spanish Vice Consul at Madras.

The Board of Revenue have granted one month's privilege leave, under sec 20 of the Cov Civil Service Leave Code, to Mr H T Knox, Asst Collr of Salem.

The Board of Revenue have granted one month's privilege leave, under sec 18 of the Gov Service Leave Code, to Mr M R Weld, Asst Collr of Bellary, to take effect from the 28th instant.

The Controller Military Accounts has granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 25th instant, or date of departure, to Lt-Col C Scott Elliot, Actg Pay Examiner.

Mr T E Greenfield, Asst to Pay Examiner, will conduct the duties of the office during Lt-Col Elliot's absence and on his responsibility.

Lt-Col T Gilliland, Controller Military Accounts, will act as Mily Accountant, pending the return of Lt-Col J W Rideout from the privilege leave of absence granted in this office Notification of 28th Aug 1871, No 315, published at page 1,417 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of 29th idem.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Mr. A F Kenny, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Malabar, for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt W G C Johnstone, 32nd Regt N I, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, for appointment to the Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt W Freeth, of the S C, Asst Supt Mad Rev Sur, on furlough, medical certificate, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Ens Edmund Hennessy, Depy Asst Comsry, to act without prejudice to his own duties as Comsry of Ordnance, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Depot, St Thomas' Mount, as a temporary measure, from 11th Oct 1871, vice Lt Maclaverty proceeded to Europe on furlough (medical certificate) or until further orders.

Removal from the Establishment—Her Majesty's 79th Regt (Highlanders) is struck off the strength of the Mad Establishment from the 1st Oct 1871, the date of its embarkation for England from Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENT have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A., Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—WALDIE—October 11th, at 26 Murray Street, Montrose, by the Rev. W. E. B. Gunn, James Smith, late of Bombay, to Annie, second daughter of the late Alexander Waldie.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOULNOIS—October 28th, at Kussowlee, Punjab, the wife of Charles Boulnois, Esq., of a daughter.

FORSTER—October 23rd, at Roorkee, the wife of Captain C. Forster, of a daughter.

SPITTA—October 28th, at Lahore, the wife of C. H. Spitta, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WELD—EMSON—October 28th, at Bellary Church, by the Rev. G. English, M. R. Weld, M.C.S., to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Alfred Emson, Esq., of Dorchester, Dorsetshire.

DEATHS.

MORDECAI—October 20th, at his residence, No. 65, Ezra Street, Calcutta, after a long and painful illness, Moses Mordecai, Esq., aged 63 years.

O'HANLON—October 31st, at A'shabad, Edward O'Hanlon, formerly of the 5th Lancers.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871.

A COMMITTEE has been organized in Bombay this week to obtain subscriptions for the relief of the starving population of Persia—a very worthy object no doubt, but it appears to be full time for us to remember that charity may have something to do at home ere long in Western India. From the northern districts of Guzerat and from Dharwar and the other southern collectorates of the Presidency we have accounts that the crops will be fairly good this year; but from all the Deccan collectorates, including Khandeish, the reports of the effects of the short rain-fall are not merely unsatisfactory but alarming. Already, large quantities of grain are being sent northwards from Dharwar, the price of bajree having been doubled in Khandeish by a scarcity of which we yet only see the beginning. There can be little doubt, too, that in many parts of the Presidency there will be much distress from want of water as well as want of food; and we would most earnestly call the attention of Government to the necessity of using every available means now at its disposal to store supplies of water wherever practicable. There are many tracts of country through which rivers of sweet water flow, and from these before they fall too low supplies might be taken and stored in the now empty tanks to which the people have heretofore looked for their water. The Government Engineers throughout the country should be requested to report without delay on the means available for such works, and arrangements might be made whereby a large portion of the people might be supplied with a sufficiency of water, and thus enabled to remain with their cattle in their own villages instead of being obliged to abandon their homes and proceed to districts where water is abundant. Foresight and judicious expenditure now would probably prevent much distress and an enormous outlay in famine works hereafter.

THE following account of the Municipal "situation" is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this week:—

Mr. Arthur Crawford, well known not only in India but in England as Municipal Commissioner of this city, left Bombay suddenly last Saturday by the English mail steamer. On the previous Wednesday a Medical Board had granted him a two years' sick certificate; and, when he went away, he was so dangerously ill that it was thought not unlikely he might not live to reach England. There was, therefore, good reason why he should go; but the whole town has been thrown into a ferment by the manner of his going. He made known his intended departure to Government, which granted him leave as a member of the Civil Service, but he kept it carefully concealed from the Bench of Justices, who form the Municipal Corporation of Bombay; and, as he only went on board the steamer after she had actually weighed anchor, the most unfavourable construction possible is of course put upon his conduct. Why this secresy? it is asked. What could be Mr. Crawford's motive for slipping away without a word of explanation to the men to whom he was formally responsible for the management of the town's finances, when his accounts were in a mess and when charges of reckless mismanagement had just been brought home to him by the report of a Committee of Inquiry? The simple truth we believe to be that Mr. Crawford was physically incapable of carrying on the battle any longer with the Bench of Justices. Constant worry had aggravated his disease till both his strength and his spirit were broken, and he conceived an exaggerated dread of what might be done to him by men whom he used to despise, but who now, feeling that their hour of triumph had come at last, threatened him with legal proceedings—not, be it well understood, for criminal misappropriation of public money, of which no one suspects him, but for having arbitrarily taken upon himself to plunge the Municipality into debt by raising money in any and every way, and no matter at what rate of interest, without the sanction or knowledge of the Justices. "It is horrible, going away like this," he is said to have written to a friend, "but, if these ratepayers stop me, as they threaten to do, it will be the death of me." Had he been in his usual health, it is certain that Mr. Crawford would have stayed to fight the quarrel out, but, situated as he was, he contented himself with sending to Government a defence of his conduct which has not yet been published. It is painful to contemplate the sad ending of a career which promised at one time to be as brilliant as that of any man in India; but there can be no doubt that many of Mr. Crawford's public acts were quite inexcusable, and that it is a relief, even to his own supporters, to know that he himself has cut the knot of the Municipal entanglement by severing his connexion with a city in which it was impossible that he could have remained as Commissioner. As, at the time of his departure, Mr. Crawford was only an officiating Commissioner, the post is now vacant, and he has no lien on the appointment. He will receive furlough allowances merely as a member of the Civil Service.

The Governor came down to Bombay on Saturday night, and—with a self-sacrificing devotedness rare in these days, in which Indian Governors live nearly the whole year round away in the hills, enjoying the most delicious climate in the world, and laughing at the simple people at home who pay them three or four times the salary of an English Cabinet Minister on account of the injury their health must suffer in India—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has actually remained for a week, in spite of the almost intolerable heat, in the capital of his Presidency, trying to put Municipal affairs in better trim. There has been much hurrying to and fro of Justices, since he came down, between the Fort and his residence at Malabar Point, for His Excellency has been anxious to collect opinions as to what ought to be done; and there is some fear that, having for years been contented to see all that was going on here with Mr. Crawford's eyes, he may now rush to the other extreme and get bewildered with the multitude of counsellors. Malicious people aver that the real object of the conferences at Government House was to enable the Governor and the Justices to settle how they could make Mr. Crawford—*les absens ont toujours tort*—the scapegoat of their own sins; but it is believed that the terms of the compromise have not been arranged yet. Certainly, both the Government and the Bench must bear no small portion of the blame of what has happened, but with this difference, that the Government was determined to do wrong, while the Bench erred or through weakness of constitution. With all the official talk about the advantages of self-government, there is a natural and rooted dislike among people in high places to free institutions in India; and, though the Governor of Bombay himself seems to be much more liberal than his colleagues, the way in which the Government collectively has always treated the Bench shows that the Municipality has been regarded as consisting merely of the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Crawford could, in fact, do what he liked with the Government, and almost his last act was to get from it a letter promising to indemnify him against all personal consequences if he took money to pay the Police out of the Municipal Fund against the orders of the Justices. There is a strong Government party even now, pledged to the belief that all would be well if the Bench were abolished and a high Civilian or Royal Engineer were appointed Commissioner, with no Bench to bother him, and with absolute power to tax the people at pleasure. It is forgotten that, practically, Mr. Crawford was for years placed in this very position. Sir Bartle Frere enlarged the Bench of Justices by admitting a great many non-official members, but the majority of the Bench in his time consisted of Government servants; and, since he went away, the Bench has not been recruited as it ought to have been, so that the list now includes very few of the merchants and bankers, and professional men, who would form the most valuable class of Justices, and whose assistance in conducting the affairs of the town the Government ought to be anxious to solicit. The consequence was, that Mr. Crawford could count on the votes of a majority of the Bench to support him in whatever he did, until the popular discontent reached a height that forced the Justices to respect it. Owing to these combined causes, we are now left in a terrible mess, with a purposeless Government, a headless Municipality, and a perplexed and dissatisfied people. The Governor has asked Mr. T. C. Hope, Collector of Surat, to take charge of Municipal affairs; but that gentleman declines to do so unless he has a loan of £130,000 granted him to clear off outstanding debts and leave him a fair cash balance to start with. It will be no easy matter to get this money from the Government of India, which three years ago lent Bombay £150,000, on the understanding that that sum would suffice to pay off all arrears, and that matters would be thenceforth better managed. The Justices and the ratepayers here are about to hold indignation meetings; but their best policy would be to go to the Government of India and say that, if they were permitted to have a really representative and independent Bench of Justices, they would guarantee that under no circumstances should the State again be called upon to lend money to provide for an excess of current expenditure.

THE *Times of India*, in the "I could an' if I would" vein, pats itself on the back for its own forbearance in not having "swollen its columns with vituperation in denouncing the dashing sinner who has fled." It tells us that some European, after tiffin, wrote a letter to the Editor, beginning "Why don't you pitch into," &c.—the rest is left to our imagination; and yet the gentle *Times* refrained. Well, we don't think our contemporary need have been quite so squeamish. Its own roar is not so very dreadful, after all; and, considering that it has published the most scandalous stories that malice could invent about the "dashing sinner's" departure, and given insertion to letters about Mr. Crawford's private debts which ordinary editors would have pitched contemptuously into the waste-paper basket, we wonder it hesitated to give the fullest indulgence to the vindictiveness of its European and Native friends. But, as even the *Times of India* seems to wish to draw the line somewhere, we would ask whether it should not counsel its brave army of correspondents to "hit the Commissioner as hard as they like, but to leave the man alone." Mr. Crawford's creditors, if he has any, are no doubt quite able to look after their own business; and the *Times of India* has only to publish a few more letters from—to use a phrase that Mr. Connon has made classical—a "sneaking and snivelling set" of slanderers of an absent man, to cause the reaction in favour of Mr. Crawford, already very strong, to become quite overwhelming.

SOME of our contemporaries have, we think, misread the recent Resolution of the Government of India regarding an increase of ocean postage. The additional penny is not, as we understand the resolution, to be charged on letters between England and India, but only on correspondence between India and foreign countries passing through Great Britain. The postage to the United Kingdom will remain unchanged.

HAVE we a Health Officer in Bombay? We ask the question, because one of the recent freaks of economy of the Municipality has been to stop pumping the sewage out of the Main Drain into the sea at Lovegrove. The consequences may be imagined. The foul stream has been overflowing the Flats, and in this hot weather causing a malaria which poisons the whole neighbourhood. If this is one of the things that are to last till "next Midsummer," because the town happens to have got into debt, the sooner the whole Municipality is swept away the better. It strikes us that Dr. Hewlett, who we always understood had not a minute of spare time, but who has nevertheless undertaken of late the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in addition to his other duties, would be much more usefully occupied in keeping one of the most populous parts of Bombay sweet and wholesome than in writing elaborate reports on the pedigrees of all the prostitutes in the island.

BY telegram from Galle, we learn that the whole of the Ceylon Mail which had been put on board the s.s. Rangoon has been saved.

A TELEGRAM from Madras informs us that Lieutenant Lambart has been fined Rs. 500 and Sergeant MacInnes Rs. 50. Both pleaded guilty.

MR. JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Advocate-General of Madras until further orders, vice the Honourable J. B. Norton, resigned.

A BALL is to be given in the Banqueting Hall, Madras, by Lord Napier, on Thursday, the 9th of November, at 9 o'clock, in celebration of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has sent a donation of five hundred rupees to the Vicar of the Armenian Church in Calcutta for the relief of the Armenian Christian sufferers by the famine in Persia.

MR. W. F. HATHAWAY has been permitted to retire from the Madras Civil Service from the expiration of his furlough in November next, subject to any demands that may be standing against him in India.

GYANN SINGH, an influential soubah or lieutenant of the Kuka gooroo, Ram Sing, and Ruttun Sing, his confidential servant, have been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of the Umballa Division for their complicity in the butcher massacre at Raikote.

A PICNIC was prepared by the residents of Darjeeling at Lebong to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on Saturday, last week, but unfortunately His Honor was unable to attend, owing, our Darjeeling contemporary informs us, to the receipt of distressing family news from England.

A REQUISITION, signed by forty-three inhabitants, has been forwarded to the Sheriff, asking that a public meeting be convened for the consideration of the present state of Municipal affairs. A meeting will accordingly be held at half-past four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived by the mail steamer yesterday were Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice of Bengal, and Lady Couch; Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft; Dr. Dallas; and Major Sladen. Mr. Ravenscroft will, we believe, take charge of the office of Chief Secretary to Government to-day.

THE following are the successful candidates for the eight annuities granted by the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund:—J. P. Brougham, Esq., M.D.; C. B. Chalmers, Esq.; G. E. Morton, Esq., M.D.; E. B. Thring, Esq.; J. Rose, Esq.; H. N. Elton Esq.; J. R. Playfair, Esq., M.D.; R. S. O. Thring, Esq., M.D. The annuities are payable from the 1st April 1872.

THE new Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces is not altogether so unknown in his profession as the *Pioneer* supposed. He has, that journal says, a legal history, and not an ignoble one. Sir Robert Stuart, Knight Bachelor, is an A.M. of the University of Edinburgh, and a member of the General Council there. He was admitted to the Scottish Bar as a member of the *Faculty of Advocates*, Edinburgh, 11th June 1840; and to the Society of Lincoln's Inn as *Barrister-at-Law*, 6th June 1856. He became a *Queen's Counsel*, 1868.

THE *Asiatic*:—The long-pending negotiations between the Lords of the Admiralty and Sir Daniel Lange, as representing the Suez Canal Company, are at length terminated. They result in the purchase of land in a singularly favourable position at the Port Said entrance of the canal. The dilatory action of our Government, however, very nearly lost the country a commanding position on the canal, which they could never hope to recover. The land just bought has gone up immensely in value, and we strongly suspect that we have to thank Sir D. Lange as our medium of communication with Paris, for the maintenance of the original terms of the contract agreed upon more than twelve months back.

THE same:—Mr. Townshend, the engineer who lately proceeded to Ceylon to inspect the Paumben Channel, and decide on the practicability for a cutting for large ships, has completed his examination. His report will, we believe, be found favourable to the views of Sir James Elphinstone and others as to the feasibility of the undertaking. Mr. Townshend's estimates will be looked for with interest.

MILITARY ITEMS.

DR. EADES, ex-Officiating Superintendent, Bareilly Jail, has been appointed to the charge of the 16th N. I. at Moradabad.

MR. PERCY GEORGE GILBERT, late of the 60th Rifles, and who was cashiered by court-martial for throwing down his sword on parade, has been permitted to receive the value of his commission as Ensign.

WE are informed that General Forster has resigned his office of Military Secretary, and that he will be succeeded by Major-General C. R. Egerton, the present Deputy-Adjutant-General. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. W. H. OAKLEY, formerly of the Forest Department, is, says the *Darjeeling News*, to command the coolies raised near that station for the Looshai Expedition, and is to march them to their destination through Kooch Behar.

A COURT MARTIAL assembled on Monday, and resumed its sittings on Tuesday, at Fort St. George, for the trial of Lieutenant R. Sturt, Madras Staff Corps, attached to the 28th Regiment M. N. I., on a charge connected with a loan of Rs. 750. The facts of the case deposed to by Mr. Maskell, were that he gave to Lieutenant Sturt, about the month of September 1870, a promissory note in his favour for the above amount, at 30 days' sight, at the same time taking a promissory note from the prisoner for an equivalent sum, payable on demand to indemnify himself. It was privately arranged between himself and Lieutenant Sturt, that the prisoner would take up the note when it fell due, but as the prisoner failed to do this, he (Mr. Maskell) was obliged to take it up. As the amount due on the prisoner's promissory note was not paid, he endorsed it over to Messrs. Appacootty Pillay & Co., Shopkeepers on the Mount Road, for a valuable consideration. Messrs. Appacootty Pillay and Co. brought an action against the prisoner in the Small Cause Court, Madras, upon this promissory note, and obtained a judgment in their favour. A copy of this judgment was afterwards transferred to the Civil Court at Chittoor. The prisoner is defended by Mr. W. Sloan, Barrister.—*Madras Mail.*

CONSEQUENT upon the death of Major-General R. R. Kinleside, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, which occurred in India on the 27th August, the promotion by brevet of Majors G. D. D. Cleveland, 98th Regiment, and C. D. Rich, half pay, late 9th Lancers, and Captain A. R. Clarke, C.B., Royal Engineers, gazetted on Friday last as in succession to Lieutenant-General H. G. Teesdale, Royal Artillery, deceased, will be antedated from September 13 to August 28. The new promotions in succession to Lieutenant-General Teesdale will be Captains and Brevet-Majors R. F. Holmes, half pay, 98th Regiment, and A. S. Jones, V.C., 13th Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonels, and Captain G. A. Morgan 55th Regiment, to be Major.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Oct. 7.

MR. MONEY, Colonel of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, has written most interesting accounts of the recent Russian grand manœuvres to the *Times*, which have scarcely attracted the attention they are entitled to. His last letter contained most valuable information. It makes us despair of ever reducing our establishments to such economic proportions as we may also despair of raising such enormous forces at so low a rate, but it must be always borne in mind that the Russian is one of the most sickly armies in the world, and suffers terribly in the field, mainly owing, we believe, to bad food and want of proper nutrition. Mr. Money's account of the great cavalry stampede of 900 horses—some of which ran 120 miles before they were caught—is very graphic, and comes so *apropos* of our small misadventure, that the Household Cavalry, Bays and 10th Hussars, ought to give the gallant Volunteer a token of their gratitude for his appearance on the scene in their time of trouble.—*Ibid.*

As the Queen has now appointed "her right trusty and well-beloved Edward Lugard and James C. O'Dowd," and her "well-beloved cousin, Lord De la Warr," in the *Gazette* to be Commissioners, they will begin their work on the first lawful day at their offices in Victoria-street. We believe that applications for leave to retire on half-pay, which are, as our readers know, to be limited in number each year, will come directly to the Commissioners from the Military Secretary. They will be considered with reference to Standing Orders. My private opinion is that, between this and the end of the year, we shall constantly have some pressure in the money market, and that occasionally that pressure will be excessive.

The produce markets as yet have been very slightly affected, and indeed the rate of discount is not too high for ordinary business purposes, when credit is good and trade profits are high, as is undoubtedly the case at present. There is therefore as yet not the slightest contraction in business from the change in money, and a very moderate decline in the values of any commodities. What would be the consequence of two other movements, however, it is impossible to say. Cotton has scarcely felt the change at all, though it has perhaps been somewhat hindered in its upward course. Still the excitement of last week, when for two days running we had sales of 30,000 bales a day, could not be expected to last, and the fact that this week we have rather more favourable accounts of the American and Indian crops has tended to check speculative ardour. The position of the article is nevertheless very strong. At the very best there seems no chance of the Southern States turning out a crop of three-and-a-half million bales, and anything short of that will provide a constant stimulus to speculation for a rise, since the demand for consumption is not likely seriously to diminish even were prices of the staple much higher than they now are.

The fire at Chicago has produced an immense sensation here, though in reality it will affect us only in two ways—namely, by slightly impeding our autumn supplies of grain and provisions, and by letting some of our Insurance Companies in for heavy sums. The notion that the loss of property will seriously derange all the financial movements of the world is an absurdity, although the *Times* seems to think not. The houses in New York that do the "fall trade" with Chicago are generally very strong, and business for the past two years has been profitable enough to leave a large margin for losses. The merely mercantile derangement then will be slight; but the losses falling on English Insurance Companies will in some cases be very serious. The *Times* gives the amount that the North British and Mercantile will have to make good as £400,000, and says the company have telegraphed to their agents to pay all claims promptly and to draw for the amounts at sight. I believe this amount to be a gross exaggeration, most of such large risks being partially covered by re-insurance. If it had been true, the Board should have been dismissed as unfit for their posts. Fancy a Fire Insurance Company, with a reserve fund of £600,000, embarking the equivalent of two-thirds of it in one American city, filled with most combustible stores, largely built of timber, and inhabited by one of the most dissolute and reckless populations in the States. The keen competition for fire business here has induced several companies to try for American risks, but they have been prudent withal. Among the other English companies which are supposed to have lost heavily, are the Liverpool and London and Globe—two amalgamated—the Commercial Union, and the Royal. In all, it is supposed that the losses to be made good from this side, in one shape or other, will not be far short of a million sterling.

It is stated that the arbitration in the Albert Insurance Company's case is now so far advanced, that a dividend will soon be payable to the annuitants in the Western Family Endowment and Bank of London Companies.

The Board of Trade returns for September, which have been issued, shew results almost as favourable as those for August, which, in their way, were unprecedented. The total declared value of our exports last month was £19,913,186 against £17,090,823 in September 1870, and £16,365,725 in September 1869. On the nine months of the year now expired, we have an excess of fifteen millions sterling over the corresponding period of last year—in other words, an improvement of exactly 10 per cent. Cotton yarn and manufactures figure, the former for a decrease, the latter for an increase. The Bombay, however, there is an enormous increase under both heads, the total of yarn being no less than 620,580 lbs. against 30,000 lbs. in September 1870, and that of piece goods of all kinds, being 30,553,090 yards, against only 1,264,970 yards in September 1870. The import of cotton shows a heavy falling off—the total having been 489,476 cwts. against 882,822 cwts. in the corresponding month of last year. Out of this quantity, Indian cotton figured for 103,395 cwts., against 522,865 cwts. in September 1870.

The report of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, for the six months ending 30th June last, states that the net profits have amounted to £27,012·9·2, which, being set against the deficiency on the 31st December last, reduces the adverse balance to £32,010·0·9. The Directors say that, after a strict re-valuation, the provision made for bad and doubtful debts at the close of 1870 is ample, and since then no bad debt has been incurred. Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., has retired from the Board, and Mr. Andrew Cassels has been elected chairman for the current year.

Since the close of the engineers' strike, which was virtually accomplished on Monday last, we have been threatened with a few others on a small scale, and there is a general feeling of unsettlement among the working classes here, which, I much fear, it will require a long course of dull trade and scanty employment to cure. Unfortunately, too, with the best intentions in the world, some of the so-called friends of the working man are doing their best to inflate that worthy person's ideas of his own importance to a most mischievous extent. Social Science Congresses discuss his complaint as if he were the only man in the United Kingdom whose wrongs still wanted redressing; writers in the journals dilate on his position as if an artisan on daily wages were something novel, as if he had not been a fixture in the social economy of the world, ever since the patriarchal days of Jacob and Laban, to say nothing of Jubal and Tubal Cain; and Peers pat him on the back with a most effusive display of sham fraternity. The last announcement of this kind has come before the public in a startling form. Under the head of "A New Political Alliance," the *Daily Telegraph* yesterday published particulars of what it terms a scheme of union between the aristocracy and the proletariat. According to this statement, in January last, an idea of union sprang up in the minds of certain Peers, who, through Mr. Scott Russell, the engineer, asked a number of representative working men to commit to paper their wishes on the matters of social and industrial reform. The working men consulted at first evaded the point, fearing that the design was to entrap them into an alliance which would provide excellent political capital to the Conservatives, and lead to the disintegration of the Liberal party; but their suspicions seem to have been allayed, the Peers remarking that one cause of their action was the simple fact that the demands of the working men had never been formulated definitely, and there was therefore some difficulty in making out what they were. The upshot was that fifteen selected artizans drew up seven propositions as embodying their demands on social and industrial topics. These include—first, provision for working men's homesteads in the suburbs of towns instead of the crowded quarters; local self-government for counties, towns, and villages, with powers to acquire lands for the common good; eight hours of "honest and skilled" work as the day's labour; schools for technical education, to be established at the expense of the State; public markets, places of recreation, knowledge and refinement, to be erected at the public cost; and, last of all, the railways to be purchased by the State. The Peers accepted these propositions, and undertook to have bills prepared to carry all the objects into effect. The council of legislation

"Laughing-Faces," and will, we feel certain, be welcomed back to Bombay by a crowd of smiling faces.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand :—

March	Royal Standard ..... Pieffke.
Overture	Die Zauberflote ..... Mozart.
Serenade	Standchen ..... Schubert.
Sel. (Op.)	Martha ..... Flotow.
Valse	Ruby ..... Valentine.
Galop	Lovely Nancy ..... Somner.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The Hindoostanee play of "Khoorshed," which has been successfully performed at the Victoria Theatre by this well-known company of actors four times, before crowded houses, is to be repeated to-night. It has been well received by all classes of the public, especially the Hindoostanee-speaking portion. The dresses are rich and appropriate, and the scenic effects attractive. The performance to-night will conclude with the amusing farce of "Hujjumdass" or "the Robber Robbed."

THE ALLEGED DEATH FROM BEATING.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. Hewlett, City Coroner, resumed an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of a Mussulman named Mahomed Isoof Gacker, who is supposed to have died from beating. Two Parsee witnesses were examined, who stated that they were present when Bhickajee, the hotel-keeper at Mahim, beat the deceased. Bhickajee first charged the man with stealing his tumblers, and then assaulted him in a most brutal manner. Mr. Maneckshaw, pleader, appeared before the Coroner, and made an application on behalf of several persons, who were arrested by the police as being concerned with Bhickajee in assaulting the deceased, to get them released. Dr. Hewlett at once ordered the release of the parties from custody. The inquiry stands adjourned till Monday next.

THE BARODA JEWEL CASE.—Ootumchund Manikchund, Ghellabhoy Hemchund, and Toolseydas Kissondas, the defendants in the suit instituted by Hurrivulubdas Culliandas, who are confined in the County Jail for gross contempt of Court since February, were required to appear before the Chief Justice in chambers yesterday to show cause why they should not be attached for their further contempt of the order for the receiver, committed since the date of the order for attachment, now in force, in that they had pledged jewels and other property, of the value of Rs. 4,50,000, with Gopalrao Myrall, the Gackwar's Dewan. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, More, and Langley, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared on behalf of the defendants and applied for a postponement of the hearing of the rule *nisi*, which was granted. Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared in support of the rule. With reference to the reply of the Sheriff as to the treatment of the defendants in jail, the Chief Justice remarked that the Sheriff ought to be more strict.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MOTEERAM DULPUTRAM.—A meeting of the principal native inhabitants of Surat was held in the hall of the Andrew's Library on Saturday the 28th ult. to present an address to Mr. Moteeram Dulputram, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, previous to his departure for Cutch, to the Rao of which he has been appointed Dewan. The Rev. Mr. Montgomery was called to the chair. Members of all classes of the community had assembled to do honour to Mr. Moteeram. Mr. W. Sowerby, Engineer Local Funds read the address to the meeting. It spoke of him as "a kind, amiable, and sympathising friend; a zealous and public-spirited citizen; and a judicious and sound adviser," and added—"It is neither necessary nor desirable to enter into a detailed enumeration of the important services rendered by you in the long course of your useful career at this station. Suffice it to say that, from whatever point of view we regard it—whether as a Judge administering justice on the Bench; as an advocate pleading at the Bar; or as a private gentleman fulfilling the varied functions of life—there is hardly any period of your individual history which you may not look back upon with satisfaction to yourself, or which your friends and admirers may not be justly proud of. A gold watch and chain and three pairs of shawls were then presented to Mr. Moteeram, who acknowledged the honour done him by the meeting. The chairman also addressed the meeting and spoke highly of Mr. Moteeram as a personal friend of twenty-six years' standing. The proceedings closed with the conventional distribution of pan-soparee and sprinkling of rose-water.

THE officers of H. M.'s 1st Light Cavalry entertained their Commanding Officer, Colonel Ashburner, at dinner on Tuesday evening last. A large number of guests were present to do honour to him in view of his departure for a season from India.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE REPORT OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY LIMITED.

THE following are the reports which have lately been received from the cotton districts regarding the prospects of the crop :—

DHOLLERA, 30th October.—I have little of fresh interest to add to my report of 24th instant. The weather during the week has been favourable, and the crops are doing well.

Our market during the early part of the week was very firm, but is at present a little easier. I attributed the high prices ruling to the reckless speculation carried on here, and, so long as this continues, our market will respond but slowly to Bombay. The rates this morning, with selection, is equivalent to Rs. 220 per Bombay candy.

WURDHA (HINGUNGHAT), 1st November.—The weather is all that can be desired. Picking is being pushed forward, and a few bojas have already come to market. We have every reason to expect this season a better selection than there has been offering many years past.

SHEAGAUM, 1st.—The weather for the past fortnight has been very hot and dry, with no signs of rain. The cotton crop still looks well, but would be much improved if we had some moisture in the shape of night dews or rain. Great anxiety prevails as to the supply of water in the wells. Should we not have some rain soon, the wells in this neighbourhood will be dry.

KHANGAUM, 1st.—Since last I wrote you the weather has been very hot in the day, with cold nights and mornings. The crops are doing well, but there is no doubt that they will be short. I have just seen some new kuppas, it was very clean and white, and had a fair staple. There is still some old cotton offering, but at high rates. Contracts for new cotton, January delivery, have been made at Rs. 238 to Rs. 240, with an advance of Rs. 60 per candy, and at Rs. 236 to Rs. 238 the whole amount paid now.

BROACH.—The weather since my last report was agreeable, and on the 27th instant there was a copious dew-fall, which appears to have been very beneficial to the cotton crop. On the succeeding morning there was a fog, which was not however of sufficient duration to produce any ill effects.

A few transactions for April delivery have transpired at about Rs. 250 to Rs. 255 per candy, but no great desire for business of this kind is evinced, in consequence of a want of confidence in the sellers.

From Surat there are complaints of a drought.

BROWNUGGUR.—The market, which was in a drooping state, was somewhat excited by considerable purchases by the agent of a Bombay firm at Rs. 230 to Rs. 232. Cotton is now, however, procurable at Rs. 226 to Rs. 228 per candy.

In consequence of a deficiency in the rainfall, the crop is expected to be shorter than the average, to the extent, some say, of 25 per cent.; but the present condition of the plants appears to me satisfactory, and I see no reason to look for a failing.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 2nd November.—The weather still continues fine. A little picking is going on, and we expect a few bales immediately.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

THE following report up to the 30th ultimo has been furnished by Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Experiments, Khandeish :—

"There has been no rain during the past week, and crop prospects in consequence are becoming more unfavourable, owing to excessive heat and insufficient moisture in the soil. From all quarters reports are unfavourable; the set bolls are contracting, and the flowers dropping. In many of the late-sown fields the plants are now looking bad, and without more rain they will produce but very little cotton.

"In Sowda, one of the best cotton talookas in Khandeish, the plants are reported to be small, owing to the light rain-fall; and the general opinion is that a four-anna crop is expected, unless more rain falls soon. Jowaree and badjree in the above talooka will also turn out very bad.

"The general belief is that the rain has now passed off for good. Forage for cattle is becoming very scarce, and the little water that is in the rivers and tanks is almost stagnant. Most of the cattle have been sent to the hills lately in search of fodder and water, and more are to be sent soon.

"The nights are now cooler, and the last few days have not been quite so hot.

"The area of ground reserved for the sowing of rubbee this season being somewhat large than usual, considerable uneasiness is felt by the cultivators, who have specially been looking forward to the rubbee crop to make up for any loss they may have sustained in the early part of the season. In some places in the eastern talookas, where they have sown rubbee in the dry land, without more rain it is not expected they will realize the seed.

"From the Berondole talooka a small picking of cotton could now be got from the early-sown fields, but this being the time of jowaree and badjree harvest, the people are busily engaged securing it, so that there is little chance of much picking being done for day or time yet.

"There appears to be very little of last year's cotton left in this district.

"The sorgo, or sugarcane seed, has germinated satisfactorily, and the young plants are healthy and doing well.

"The grain markets has in the last few days risen considerably, and a still further rise is expected by the natives."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Shearer, Superintendent of Experiments, Dharwar, has submitted the following report up to 28th ult. :—

"The weather during the week has been fair. The mornings have been very foggy at times throughout the week.

"In the early part of the week, the cotton plants around this were looking anything but promising. The under leaves got very sickly and fell off, the plants dying in places, where the fields were loose and open on the surface. The fields in which the cultivation was neglected seem to thrive the best. As the heavy rain fell, it ran off the surface, the soil being so caked or bound that it did not get in, consequently the roots did not suffer from overmoisture. During the past four days the cotton fields have improved considerably again. Surface stirring is being got on with, and plants are daily gaining more vigour under the present weather. These heavy fogs seem to have cleared the plants of the 'aphis' that were on them. Viewing the cotton crop generally, it is still backward, although some of the early-sown fields have made good progress. The cultivators are now becoming more satisfied with the appearance of the crop. The American plants, where strong, are showing buds, but they are falling off. The plants will not generally come into flower for the next month, and by that time they will have again recovered vigour to expand the flowers as they are formed. Indigenous cotton is likewise making good progress where sown in favourable places. I have been unable to ascertain the prices of grain to-day in the Hoobles market."

J. H. MERRITT,
For Acting Cotton Commissioner.

P.S.—The following telegram has this day been received from the Hoonoor Deputy Collector of Dhoolia, Khandeish :—

"No rain. Crops early and late not good. Cotton prospects unfavourable. Bajree ten seers."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

H.M.S. BULLFINCH, 670 tons, Captain E. F. Lodder, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf. Sh reports the climate at that place unhealthy for Europeans.

THE s.s. ALONZO, 1,055 tons, Captain C. Lund, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,920½ bales of cotton, 452 bales of wool, 388½ cwts. of linseed, 129½ cwts. of hemp, 475 cwts. of horns, 1,052½ cwts. of galls, 150 cwts. of coiryarn, 68½ cwts. of other seed, and 70 bales of rags.

THE *Straits Times* reports that the Moungyne, from Rangoon for Foochow, was wrecked in a typhoon near Hongkong on the 2nd September, only three lascars being saved out of a crew of 30. The captain, Huthwaite, and a passenger, Mr. Ring, formerly an officer of H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, were among those lost.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	NOVEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
2 32 m	6 6	Saturday.. ... 4	9 32 m	0 10
2 50 a	1 2		9 14 a	3 6
3 17 m	2 10	Sunday... ... 5	10 32 m	0 7
3 46 a	0 9		10 12 a	2 9
5 31 m	2 8	Monday... ... 6	11 55 m	0 9
5 50 a	0 9		11 34 a	2 7
6 50 m	2 11	Tuesday... ... 7	1 16 a	1 7
7 5 a	1 4		.....	.....
7 45 m	3 6		1 7 m	2 7
8 29 a	2 5	Wednesday... 8	2 23 a	3 3
8 43 m	4 2		2 28 m	2 10
9 23 a	3 10	Thursday ... 9	3 7 a	4 7
9 21 m	4 7	Friday 10	3 20 m	3 7
5 a	5 4		3 42 a	5 11

Moon—Last Quarter, Nov. 5th, 5h. 45m. p.m.

THE S. S. REDEWATER.

DEAR CAPTAIN RICHARDS,—As to-morrow will probably see us at Bombay, we, the undersigned, comprising the whole of the passengers, cannot separate without asking you to accept our sincere thanks for the great kindness, consideration, and attention, we have experienced at your hands, by which you have so materially added to our comfort during the voyage, which, under the blessing of Providence, has passed so pleasantly.

We also wish to acknowledge the kind attentions of Dr. Young, Mr. Houghton, and other officers of the ship.

It will be no little satisfaction to us all to look back on the kindly good feeling which has actuated all parties during the month spent on board, and the unbroken cordiality which has prevailed throughout.

Most heartily wishing you a quick and prosperous return voyage, and best success to the good ship Redewater and her owner,—We remain, yours very sincerely,

E. N. Perkins, Lt.-Col., Bengal Staff Corps.	A. N. G. McRai. G. P. Armstrong.
Anna C. Perkins.	Mrs. Armstrong.
E. F. Moultin.	W. Ayesst.
A. F. Emmott.	E. Ayesst.
H. C. Sprey.	

November 1st.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 5TH NOV. 1871

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 AM—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 AM—Morning Prayer, and Sermon—Hymns 281, 256.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 12, 255, 324.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 195 and 170.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 165, 309, 275.
At the Evening Service there will be the usual monthly offertory for the relief of the poor and other church purposes.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 135 (Holy, Holy, Holy), and 255 (Who are these ?)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 255, 256 (O Heavenly Jerusalem), and "Spouse of Christ."
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 AM—Litany, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Offertories for church expenses at both Services.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Psalm 149, (Tune, Huddersfield—16.)
Paraphrase 54, (Tune, Dunfermline—74.)
Hymn 75, (Tune, St. Michael.)
Anthem—" Now unto Him."
6 PM—Evening Service.
Hymn 10, (Tune, Oldham -89.)
Paraphrase 61, (Tune, Warwick—101.)
Hymn 48, (Tune, Ambrose—261.)
Anthem—" I will lift up mine eyes."
Collections for Church expenses.
Wednesday, 8th November.
7 PM—Evening Service.

ANOTHER SHOOTING CASE AT COLABA.

ON Thursday afternoon George Henry Dickson, Trumpet-Major 6th Brigade of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, was shot by Private John Gribbens, belonging to the same regiment. Late in the evening Mr. C. P. Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, attended the Regimental Hospital at Colaba, where Dickson now lies in a somewhat precarious state, and took the following declaration :—

"I am a Trumpet-Major 6th Brigade of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba. I am not acquainted with the prisoner. I was in the armourer's shop of the 6th Brigade to-day between half-past 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I was standing at the vice, filing a piece of brass. I felt something knock my ankle, and directly after I heard the report of a gun. I looked immediately round and saw the prisoner standing close against the bars of the 40th guard-room cells. I directly afterwards fell down, and was shortly afterwards brought to the hospital here. I was taken out of the side door of the armourer shop. Owen, the armour sergeant, and gunners Wagstaff and Wake, were present when I was wounded. I am in great pain now, but I think I shall recover.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1871.

from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE [illegible] ending 30th September has just been issued by Dr. Hewlett. It is carefully prepared, and contains a mass of information relative to our sanitary condition which is worth studying. On the whole, it appears that we have not much reason to congratulate ourselves on the health of the quarter under report, because, although the number of deaths is fewer than in the previous quarters of this year, it is higher by 198 than in the corresponding quarter last year, and more by 56·2 than the average deaths of the third quarter during the preceding twenty years. The healthiest week in this quarter was that ending 25th July, when 256 deaths were registered, and the most unhealthy was the week ending 29th August, when 312 deaths were recorded. 2,639 deaths were registered as having occurred among males and 1,750 among females ; and inclusive of still-born children the total mortality was 3,947. 2,589 buried, 1,001 burned, and 199 taken to the Towers of Silence relates to the disposal of bodies. When we come to the matter of production, the statistics are so unsatisfactory that the printing of them seems a farce, and an idle expenditure of time and money, since they are manifestly absurd as real data. During the quarter there were registered the birth of 125 males and 101 females—226 in all. This in a population of nearly 900,000 gives a child among every 4,000 persons. About 4,000 deaths in the same figures for population gives one death among every 225—a proportion of births to deaths which not only puts the latter far above the births, but, if it went on for a year or two, would be able to clear off every soul in the presidency. Captain Bobadil's scheme of defeating an enemy would not be more effective for killing us all off quickly than these figures of the Registrar—if they were correct. When we come to look for marriages, we find ourselves at the bottom of a graduated scale of bad, worse, and worst—we found the registered deaths look reasonable, the births, though "curious," not forgotten, but marriages are mentioned not at all. We do not know why marriage registration is treated so cavalierly ; because it would be valuable in several important respects to be able to see what relation the birth-rate bears to the marriage rate. Regarding the Vehar Water supply, Dr. Hewlett is assured there is no positive fear of a water famine occurring during next hot season ; yet it is evident he is not at all easy on the subject, for he feels it right to advise that the use of water for the purpose of watering the roads be prohibited ; "that immediate notice should be given that all private irrigation should be at once authoritatively stopped ;" and that Vehar water should also be turned off from all purely ornamental fountains. Dr. Hewlett has brought together some elaborate tables regarding cholera in Bombay compared with the periods when it was unsupplied with Vehar Lake water, when it was partially supplied, and when, in the present time, it is very fairly supplied. A great advantage in favour of the supply of Vehar water is proved by the figures given, which, however, Dr. Hewlett admits, contain the elements of error, and he is so convinced of the danger of the ordinary wells and tanks that he speaks out on the matter with no uncertain sound—"and as regards cholera, on the occurrence of an outbreak, I insist on Vehar water, if *procurable*, being solely used in the neighbourhood." With regard to this, and other matters of great interest, we make the following extracts from the body of the report :—

THE CAUSES OF THE QUARTER'S MORTALITY.

During the quarter small-pox carried off 72 persons, being 236 less than the first quarter, 440 less than the second quarter of this year, and 8 less than the corresponding quarter of the last year, but 8·7 more than the average of twenty years. From measles there were 50 deaths, being 6 less than the first quarter and 100 less than the second quarter of the current year, but 30 more than the corresponding months of the last year. It is also more by 31·2 than the average of twenty years.

One thousand five hundred and twenty-seven persons died from fever, or 169·3 less than the average, and 159 less than the second quarter, but 113 more than the first quarter of this year, and 521 more than the corresponding period of 1870.

Of these 9 deaths were registered as having occurred from enteric fever, 32 from simple continued fever, 107 from ague, and 1,379 from remittent fever.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 27, being 119 less than the first quarter, 22 less than the second quarter of this year, and 127 less than the corresponding months of last year. It is also less by 23·4 than the average of twenty years.

Diseases of the nervous system account for 543 deaths, or 117 more than the corresponding quarter of 1870. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 335 deaths, which is 54 more than the last quarter. From diseases of the digestive system 393 deaths were registered, being 68 more than the second quarter of this year. Out of these 133 died from diarrhœa, or 114·5 less than the average, and 181 from dysentery, or 19·4 more than the average of twenty years.

The deaths from violence amounted to 60, which is 4 less than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 8 less than the second quarter of 1871.

BIRTHS.

There were only registered during the quarter the birth of 125 males and 101 females, or a total of 226 children.

VACCINATION.

The number vaccinated during the same time, as I learn from the returns furnished through the courtesy of the Superintendent General of Vaccination, was 2,447, of these 2,063 were successful, 252 were doubtful, and in 132 cases the operation failed.

PROSTITUTES.

In the two months ending 30th September 509 prostitutes had been registered, and 95 persons who applied for and received the permission of the Commissioner of Police were registered as brothel-keepers.

Sixty of these women said that they had been born in Bombay, and Goozerat was the birth-place of 38, whilst 237 came from the Deccan, Poona being the birth-place of 72, Sholapoor of 19, Sattara of 45, Kolapoor of 20. The Canarese country sent 6, Madras 60 prostitutes, 40 of whom were born in Ruttnagherry, 13 came from Goa, and 28 from Madras. Twenty-four came from other parts of India, Sind being the birth-place of 9 of these, 15 came from Turkish Arabia, and 32 are registered as having been born in various parts of Europe. In only 2 cases was the place of birth not known.

I am glad to say I have not as yet found any native of the United Kingdom among the prostitutes. I have, however, found one woman of unmixed English descent living as a prostitute with natives, but I trust her name will shortly be removed from the Register, as Dr. Partridge has kindly promised to make her a nurse in the Lock Hospital.

I have often asked prostitutes in the class of widows why they have taken to this kind of life, and I have been struck by the frequency of the same sad answer—"What can I do? When my husband died I was left without any means of support. I must have food."

Can nothing be done to rescue these poor creatures from their loathsome life ? Surely there are in this city some rich Settias who would be willing to found and endow Widows' Alms-houses, so that necessity should no longer be adduced as the plea for vice. Public subscriptions might be invited for the establishment of such an institution, and I hope that the attention and the sympathy of the Bombay Association may be directed to this subject.

The number of prostitutes attending the inspection offices for examination has somewhat decreased.

I am anxious to acknowledge the liberal assistance I have received from the Commissioner of Police in issuing notices to all persons desirous of keeping brothels. I am glad to say that Mr. Souter is of opinion that the working of the provisions of this Act, so far as it relates to the police, should only be entrusted to officers not under the rank of Inspector, and under the immediate orders of the Superintendents. I have no doubt but that prostitutes seeing that the police are working with us will more readily obey the rules which it is my duty to see carried out.

THE RAIN-FALL.

The rain-fall during the quarter was exactly half the average for the corresponding months in the preceding 20 years ; 24·92 inches were registered at the Observatory.

This quantity is the lowest recorded in any of the above years excepting in 1855, when only 20·94 inches fell during the 3rd quarter. The total quantity of rain registered for the 9 months ending 30th September only amounted to 37·30 inches, being 34·57 inches less than the average of the preceding 20 years.

THE VEHAR LAKE.

I have been favoured by the Executive Engineer with a return showing the height of water in the Vehar Lake in each month since 1861, whereby it is shown that on the 30th September of 1871 the lake was 4 feet 3 tenths lower than it had been in the corresponding date of any of the previous ten years. It was almost exactly at the same height as the mean of 10 years for the last day of the month of May. There being only 48 feet 3 tenths of water in it on the last day of September, on which date the surface of the lake was only 1 foot 3 tenths higher than it was on the 27th May.

The average annual fair weather consumption reduces the lake about eleven feet of water, but this average will be exceeded during the ensuing season, as the greater shelving of the sides nearer the bottom must be taken into consideration.

I therefore, although I am assured that there is no positive fear of a water-famine occurring during next hot season, have felt it right to advise the use of Vehar water for the purpose of watering the roads being prohibited.

I think that only tank and well water should be used for this purpose, and that immediate notice should be given that all private irrigation and garden watering will be at once authoritatively stopped. I also think Vehar water should be turned off from all purely ornamental fountains.

Again, I lament the want of a laboratory. I cannot analyse the water at different depths in the lake, and although I am informed that water taken from the bottom is as clear and pellucid as the water as the surface, yet it would be more satisfactory to be able to test its freedom from organic matter by chemical analysis.

CHOLERA AND GOOD WATER.

During the quarter I have been asked by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India to supply him with statistics showing the deaths from cholera in Bombay during a series of years, those during which the town has been provided with a good water supply being distinguished from the others.

[Dr. Hewlett then presents elaborate tables, showing, among many other matters, that the number of deaths from cholera in the six years ending 31st December 1859 preceding the introducing of Vehar water amounted in the mean to 1879, in the six years ending 31st December 1865 after partial introduction of Vehar water, to be in the mean 2619 ; and in the five years ending 31st December 1870, after the further introduction of Vehar water, and after greater attention [illegible] how they could make Mr. Crawford—*les absens* [illegible]

The introduction of Vehar water has been, I need not say, an inestimable boon to the people of this city, and if there were only a sufficient supply of it, I think every house-owner in the town should be compelled to lay it on to his house.

That it has very considerably reduced the number of deaths in the 3rd period I have not the least doubt. The service had by this time become general as the prejudices of custom, that foe to the introduction of improvement in the East, had gradually been overcome. And as regards cholera, on the occurrence of an outbreak, I insisted on Vehar water, *if procurable*, being solely used in the neighbourhood. And it have also but little doubt that its beneficial effects were felt in the 2nd period, and that the supply, small and limited as it then was, did really, to a certain extent, prevent the deaths exceeding the frightful numbers they reached in it.

In the first 6 years after its introduction 6,160 Vehar water connections had been made, which had on the 31st December of 1870 increased to 9,359.

From returns in my office I find that about 116,000 persons draw water during the 24 hours from the 45 public dipping wells and the 63 public fountains throughout the city, so that it is to be feared that the masses have not as yet been benefited as largely as they ought to have been by a purer water supply. Until this is given them they will be without the greatest, as I believe, safeguard against cholera that exists ; but we must remember that cholera is at present a mystery, and we even yet know very little about the laws which regulate its advent, or what peculiar condition is absent when the poison seems, as in 1858, to become almost extinct, for it is reasonable to suppose that the water supply was as impure, and the surface as filthy, in that year as in others preceding and subsequent to it.

I am not going to enter into the theoretical fray as to the cause or origin of cholera poison.

It is sufficient for me to know that practically it is one of the diseases produced by filth—whether but own filth or somebody's else—and that wherever, whether in earth, air, or water, there is filth there will be a nidus for the peculiar organic poison of cholera to breed if this is brought into contact with it.

My clear duty is to impress upon you and the Bench of justices the necessity for removing this filth, and I take the opportunity of expressing my earnest hopes that the Bench will, as you have already done, afford sanction for the sum I have asked in my Budget for the maintenance of the scavenging branch.

It will be seen that there was only one Vehar water connection of any sort, either public or private, for every 10·7 families on shore, and counting the harbour population, which is for the most part supplied with Vehar water, there was only one connection for every 86 persons in the city, but the number of connections made up to 31st December 1870 (9,335) seriously interferes with the general service by taking off pressure, so that no water reaches the outlying districts until a late hour of the day. House-occupiers get disgusted at having to wait for sufficient water to supply their domestic wants, and it is a pitiable sight to see men, women, and children awaiting round a pipe eagerly watching and quarrelling for the miserable dribble from it.

Ill health has unfortunately compelled Captain Tulloch to go home at the very time when he was bringing out a report on the existing water supply and his proposals for increasing it, as well as a report on the equally vital question for the sanitary interests of this city, viz., that of a drainage scheme, which should embrace the whole city, not parts of it, as every other scheme has hitherto done.

I am in hopes that even in his absence these valuable reports may be submitted to the Bench, for day by day the urgent necessity becomes more apparent for action being speedily taken to supply every house, not as now every ten houses, with pure drinking water, to afford every person, not as now every 86 persons, with a means of drawing a plentiful supply of it, and for ridding this city once for all of the horrible cesspools which necessity now compels but which tainting the soil, the air, the drinking water supply with excrement, are among the chief causes of cholera finding a resting place in the city at all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,133 lbs. of unwholesome food were destroyed during the quarter.

1,290 summons were issued for various offences, and Rs. 1,462 were mulcted in fines.

A return shows the number of deaths from the following causes to be—

Small-pox 72 ; Measles 60 ; Enteric fever 9 ; Ague 107 ; Remittent fever 1,379 ; Cholera 27 ; Leprosy 8 ; Respiratory system 335 ; Digestive system 393 ; Old age and debility 196 ; Poisons 10 ; Local injuries 19 ; and Drowning 18.

INDIAN ITEMS

MR. J. D. SANDFORD will, we believe, leave these provinces in a few days to take up his appointment of Judicial Commissioner of Burmah.—*Pioneer.*

MUSIC lovers in Lucknow are anticipating a great feast in the concert about to be given there by Messrs. Drescher and Stöckel, both names of power in the musical world of Calcutta.

THE *Rangoon Mail* declares that the India General Steam Navigation Company are so satisfied with their prospects in Burmah, that they intend to bring down three extra steamers from Calcutta this season.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, accompanied by Lady Muir, his A. D. C., and the Private Secretary, arrives at Moradabad on the 31st, and during his stay will be the guest of Mr. Daniell, C. S. His Honor leaves Morabadad on the night of the 1st.—*Pioneer.*

DISHONEST NATIVE OFFICIALS.—It would be very exceptional if native officials did not use their functions under the income-tax for purposes of extortion. They make opportunities even out of the Census, which one would think a most unpromising field. Atabdi Khan, constable, and Babu Ram, chokeydar, have been sentenced to 18 and 12 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively, for confiding to the inhabitants of Salkia and Bankipore that the census inquiries were preliminary to a poll-tax, and offering for a bribe to enter the numbers in families below the truth, and threatening, unless bribed, to enter them greater.—*Ibid.*

ACCORDING to the *Rangoon Gazette*, the Deputy Judge Advocate-General and a party of officers left Rangoon on the 19th October in the Himalaya for Port Blair, to inquire into the origin of certain charges recently brought against a medical man at that Settlement, on which he was recently tried by court-martial. The doctor in question was accused of drunkenness, but the evidence in his favour was so triumphant that not only was he honourably acquitted, but the Commander-in-Chief at Madras has now, it is said, ordered inquiry to be made as to how he ever came to be tried.

PILGRIMS.—A contemporary states that the pilgrims to Bydanath on the East Indian Railway chord line are so numerous, that it has been found necessary to send some of them by goods train.—*Indian Daily News.*

GOLD DIGGINGS AT MALACCA.—The *Rangoon Times*, writing on the gold diggings in Malacca, states that the Rajah to whom the territory, in which gold has been recently discovered, belongs, charges the gold-seekers a royalty of ten per cent. on all the metal they find in his district. It is stated, however, that the quantity found is not much.

HOLKAR'S DUSSERAH CEREMONY.

HOLKAR's Dusserah procession came off on the 23rd at Indore ; he was seated in the golden *howdah*, but was very plainly dressed. The troops of His Highness all appeared in new uniform ; the Agent of the Governor-General was present. The scene at the *poojah* was very animated. When the Brahmins had finished their prayers and ceremonies under the *aucta* tree, which had been planted for the occasion, His Highness made a cut at the buffalo to be killed (the only time one of the bovine race has been allowed to be slaughtered in His Highness's territories), and then broke off a branch from the tree, and his followers then did the same. Immediately the latter left the spot there was a rush and scuffle for the leaves of the tree, not one remaining five minutes after to show where the tree had stood. On His Highness's return to his palace, the fireworks and firing of guns commenced, and made a terrible din. The natives consider that they will always be lucky if they can get a leaf from the *aucta* tree at this annual ceremony.—*Mhow Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

THE DURBAR AT MORADABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* :—

As for a few days Moradabad will have something of its own to talk about. I have assumed the responsibilities of the *Pioneer's* correspondent for this pretty but (usually) rather dull station. The durbar to be held on the 1st November is of course attracting a peregrine crowd of officials and strangers down on duty or pleasure. The tents are being pitched, and the race-course must be rather astonished at the sudden change—cattle tramping over it every day, pegs being driven into it, and circles of natives squatting in *punchayets* all about it. The durbar tent is already up, and "the company" are beginning to arrive. Among them will be the Hon. J. and Mrs. Strachey, Messrs. Inglis and Carmichael, the Hon. R. Drummond, and Sir Dinkur Rao. The Nawab of Rampore's tents are being pitched, and accommodation provided for several other native noblemen, among them the Rajahs of Tajpore and —— somewhere near Shahjehanpore, I know. At the Durbar there will in all be some fifteen presentations, the *khillats*, &c., having been already selected in solemn *punchayet* of European and native officials, assisted by the Dewan of the Rampore Nawab. After the durbar (which I might as well say more plainly than I have above) is to be held on the race-course, the tent being almost opposite the magistrate's house. There will be illumination in the city, and after this the whole assembly become the guests of Mr. Daniell. As the drums and fifes of the 16th Native Infantry are engaged for the evening, I *guess* there will be dancing.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

and Mrs. Ravenscroft ; Dr. Dallas ; and Major Sladen. Mr. Ravenscroft will, we believe, [illegible] dressed by the Directors to the shareholders of the National Bank of India, with reference to the proposal, —or, as they describe it to be, the plot—of the late Calcutta Manager, Mr. David Anderson, "summarily dismissed" three months ago "for flagrant and repeated disobedience of orders which threatened to lead to serious consequences,"—to transfer the Head Office of the Bank from India to Calcutta. The following paragraphs contain the substance of the Directors' defence :—

The statement in the concluding paragraph of the circular, "that all the misfortunes of the Bank date from the time of its transfer to London," is in a sense true ; but it is utterly misleading if meant, as it seems to be, as an argument against the Head Office being in London. It is only necessary to recapitulate where and how the losses have occurred, to convince every shareholder that the connection sought to be established between the losses and the fact of the Board being in London will not stand examination.

What have these losses been ?

First.—There were the losses which have occurred at Calcutta during Mr. Anderson's tenure of office ; the most serious of which were upon the advances made against securities of the Government of India partly bearing forged endorsements, and partly notes the property of rebels, which had been confiscated by Government.

Second.—There were the losses at Bombay during the year 1870, which occurred through unfortunate exchange operations, and also on bills of exchange purchased. It will be in the recollection of shareholders that the year 1870 was for Bombay a peculiarly trying one, and the Board deem it right to say, in justice to the manager of that branch, that previous to the year 1870 he had contributed his full quota to the profits of the Bank, and had kept his branch entirely free from loss.

Lastly.—In regard to the China loss, the Directors have already explained that the late manager at Hong Kong acted in direct contravention of his instructions ; and further, that the Board, in selecting him for the appointment, were fully justified by his character and antecedents. The transactions out of which the losses have occurred were entered upon and had culminated in disaster, before the Board were aware of their having been entered upon ; and the following extract from the late manager's letter in reference to those transactions will show what opinion he entertained of his own conduct, and of the views held in London for realizing subscriptions. The people of Chicago are showing unparalleled energy. The newspapers are again published, business is being resumed, and the shops are opening.

"I know all this will meet with your displeasure, and I cannot but condemn myself in not adhering to strict [illegible] with more decotion, more courage, or more coolness," whilst Lord Clyde considered [illegible] agents to pay all claims promptly and to draw [illegible] and says the Company have telegraphed their [illegible] or second pensions—viz., £198 and £240 per annum ? Many men are still paying on account of purchase losses, the benefit of which is lost to them, as purchase was declared illegal in the Indian Army some years ago. If now forced to accept a wretched pension personal insolvency and national disgrace must follow. As regards officers seldom have private means, there is no fund for them to fall back upon. Where an officer has a large family, education will have to be given up, and the supply of necessaries will be difficult.

Is there no honour left in high quarters ? An Act of Parliament secured officers in their rank and emoluments if they would only join this corps. Shall a legislative decision be reversed by the India Office ? Mr. Grant Duff the other day told Parliament, when answering Colonel North, that no orders had been sent to India directing the employment of a certain class of officers who had entered the Staff on the promise of employment. This, too, was an error, for I have just read the order, and can state that it was sent to India. Shall an Act of Parliament be broken ; shall an Under-Secretary of State, through ignorance, state that which is opposed to truth ; shall ruin fall on men who deserve well of England !"

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Oct. 13.)

M. THIERS' Cabinet has sustained a severe loss by the death of M. Laubrecht, Minister of the Interior. M. Casimer Perier has been appointed to succeed him.

The elections for the Conseils-Generales show that four-fifths of the candidates returned are Liberal-Conservatives. The Legitimists and Bonapartists have signally failed.

It is confirmed that the Alsace customs-question has been finally settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

The French indemnity having lowered the price of gold, the German Government intend to adopt a gold standard. Forty-six and a half ten-thaler pieces are to be coined out of one pound of fine gold.

The new Spanish Ministry have taken the oaths of office. Senor Malcampo has assumed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Cabinet intend to support vigorously pure Radical and Progressist doctrines. Marshal Espartero is reported to have come to an understanding with Senor Sagasta.

The Italian

for the amounts at sight. The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company are also understood to be very heavy losers.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Thursday, the 12th ult., as follows:—"The district burned covers nearly nine square miles. The city is under martial law; many thieves and incendiaries were arrested at first, but now order prevails. The persons arrested were generally summarily dealt with. More than one hundred dead bodies have been found. Aid is pouring in. Relief trains from Philadelphia and New York reached Chicago to-day. Up to this time the American subscriptions amount to about 3,000,000 dolrs. The people of Chicago are showing unparalleled energy. The newspapers are again published, business is being resumed and the shops are opening."

At the meeting of American citizens resident in London held at the Langham Hotel last evening to consider the best means of aiding the sufferers by the great fire at Chicago, General Schenck, who occupied the chair, in speaking of the offers of help which had already reached him, made a graceful acknowledgment of the generosity of sentiment which had been expressed by the English people. Formal recognition of this was made by resolution. A vote of deep sympathy with the people of Chicago was passed, and a committee was appointed to obtain and appropriate subscriptions. Last evening the public subscription set on foot by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House amounted to nearly £10,000. Of that sum Messrs. Baring Brothers, Rothschild and Sons, J. S. Morgan and Co., Brown, Shipley, & Co., the Great Western Railway of Canada, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company contributed £1,000 each. To-day, at the special meeting of the Court of Common Council, a proposition will be made to contribute 1,000 guineas towards the relief of the most urgent cases of distress. At Birmingham, a meeting was held yesterday at the Town Hall and £1,000 subscribed; the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool have subscribed £500; and meetings have been summoned at Edinburgh and Dublin to organize subscriptions.

MORE DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN AMERICA.

Telegrams from New York published in the London papers report that forest fires have desolated the St. Clair, Huron, Tuscola, and Sanilac counties of Michigan. Huron city, Forestville, Whitecrok, and many other villages have been destroyed. Many persons have perished in the flames, and great losses in cattle, horses and winter stores have been sustained. A Toronto telegram states that a large portion of the flourishing Canadian town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, was consumed by fire yesterday morning.

FENIAN RAID INTO CANADA.

A Toronto telegram of the 12th inst. says:—"The Government has received information that a large body of Fenians, under General O'Neil, have crossed the border at Pembina, and seized the Canadian Customs-house and Hudson's Bay post. They were attacked and dispersed by the American troops, and General O'Neil was made prisoner. A large body is reported to have crossed at St. Joe. The people of Manitoba are under arms."

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Scotland is also apparently to have its Home Rule agitation, and the champion of the movement is to be Dr. Begg, leader of the anti-Union party in the Free Church, who took occasion to unburden his soul of grievances social, political, and ecclesiastical to an Edinburgh audience the other evening. "Scotland (he said) has been and is now one of the worst governed and most neglected countries in the world." The people are "left without the advantages of intelligent government," but it is pleasant to learn that a "large amount of Christianity is being scattered among all classes"—Scotchmen are quiet and orderly, and do not shoot their landlords. "Ireland receives all benefits and free burdens, Scotland all burdens and few benefits, England burdens and benefits alike." Mr. Gladstone may forget these things, but the "more intelligent people of Scotland" have "marked them, as well as the Popish tendencies of recent legislation." The people have now more political power than they have ever possessed since the days of John Knox, and are no longer to be the victims of the "enormous ignorance" of the "English Parliament." "Why not," exclaims Dr. Begg, "instead of leaving Scotch measures to be dealt with as at present without any previous preparation by the Parliament of England, overwhelmed with business, and by an overworked Lord Advocate—whose bills are understood, moreover, to be often drawn by some half-fledged underling in the Parliament House—why not have all these measures thoroughly prepared, discussed, and adjusted by a convention of intelligent Scotchmen from all parts of the country, before they are sent to London at all?" Moreover, "if such measures were confined to local subjects and met with anything like unanimous acceptance in Scotland, they should pass into laws with little or no discussion or alteration."

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

(*Times.*)

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 11, a murder was discovered to have been perpetrated in Stockwell, the murderer being the Rev. T. Selby Watson, M.A., a clergyman well known in London, having for upwards of 25 years filled the important position of Headmaster of Stockwell Grammar School. The victim of this lamentable crime is his wife, a lady of 62 or 63 years of age, and her body has been lying concealed in the house ever since Sunday night, when the murder must have been committed.

Mr. Watson resided with his wife and a female servant, named Jane Pyne, who has lived with them for three years, in a large house in St. Martin's-road, at the back of Stockwell-crescent, and from the statement of the young woman it would seem that on Sunday evening last she left the house and did not return to it until nearly 10 o'clock. When she left, Mr. Watson and his wife were sitting in the library on the first-floor, which is situated between Mr. Watson's bedroom and a small bedroom unoccupied at the back. When she returned, Mr. Watson told her that her mistress had left for the country, and would be absent five or six days. She was a little surprised at this communication, but made no comment, and from her statement did not seem to think much about it. Mr. Watson retired to rest at the usual time. No disorder was manifest in the room, but the next morning the girl called the attention of her master to a large dark stain on the carpet and the floor at the library door, where Mr. Watson replied with great coolness, "Oh, there was an accident last night. I spilt a decanter of port wine there, and wiped it up as well as I could." All that day he seemed busily engaged in putting his books in order and writing. This in no way surprised the servant, being in perfect consonance with his usual habits. On the Monday evening Mr. Watson retired to rest at his usual time, and the following day he seems to have spent like the preceding one, with the exception that he was seen walking in the Clapham-road. It is necessary to mention these facts to explain what follows. It now turns out that, having committed the murder, the course he had determined upon was to poison himself with prussic acid. At the first chymist's shop where he applied, the drug was refused, although he was well known; but he must have obtained some kind of mixture, for on his return home he told the girl that if anything happened to him in the night she was to send at once to Dr. Rugg. Whether he made any attempt on his life then is not known, but if he did it had no injurious effect, and yesterday he rose as usual and wrote some letters, which he left upon the dressing-table, and which are now in the possession of the police, one of them being addressed "To the Surgeon." He then retired to bed again, and about 11 o'clock the servant in great haste came to summon Dr. Rugg, saying that her master was in a fit of apoplexy. In a short time Dr. Rugg was at the house, and, on being admitted, the servant put the following letter into his hand:—

"In a fit of fury I have killed my wife. Often and often have I endeavoured to restrain myself, but my rage overcame me, and I struck her down. Her body will be found in the little room off the library. I hope that she will be buried as becomes a lady of birth and position. She is an Irish lady, and her name is Anne. The key is in a letter on the table."

And then follows a word which has been erased, but which is apparently a surname. On seeing this letter Dr. Rugg immediately ran upstairs to the bedside of Mr. Watson, whom he found very weak and speechless, apparently suffering from some violent poison. He administered a sedative, and proceeded at once to the room indicated, in company with the servant-girl. There they found the body of Mrs. Watson in a corner of the room, with her knees drawn to her chest, her hands convulsively clenched, and her clothes saturated with blood, which still seemed to ooze from the body in a dark, almost purple pool. On examining her, Dr. Rugg found there was, in addition to numerous other wounds, a fracture on the occiput sufficient, probably, to cause death. Both temples were beaten in, and there was a deep wound in the middle of the forehead.

All this time the wretched man who had perpetrated this horrible murder lay on his bed half-insensible, though slowly recovering. Dr. Rugg, though a personal acquaintance of the murderer, at once saw that the police must be apprised of the sad occurrence. Under pretence of going to prepare some medicine, he went into the street, and meeting a person whom he knew sent him to Brixton police-station. Inspector Davis, who was on duty at the station, at once proceeded in company with Police-sergeant Hazell to the house. By the time they had arrived Mr. Watson had recovered both his faculties and, to some extent, his bodily strength. Dr. Rugg immediately told him that he had read the letter, and found the body of his wife, and that the officers of justice were below. He replied, "I suppose so; it must be so," but he made no reference to the crime. He simply seemed to take everything as a matter of course; he was allowed, however, to remain for some hours in the house, and about 5 o'clock was removed to the police station.

On subsequently searching the premises the police soon discovered the clothes which Mr. Watson had worn when he committed the murder. They were saturated with blood. Mr. and Mrs. Watson had been sitting near a window in the library when the quarrel began, and she must have been murdered in her chair, which was found covered with blood. The window sill, the frame, and a wire blind were also covered with spots. Having committed the murder, it would appear as if Mr. Watson had raised the body in his arms, and carried it down the library for the purpose of hiding it in the little room already mentioned, but the library door being closed, he was obliged to rest his burden at the door, which accounted for the dark blood stain there noticed by the girl, and which had subsequently been wiped up by the murderer. He seems to have thrown the body into the corner where it was found, and simply cast an old blanket over it. It also became evident to the police how he had disposed of his time after the commission of the crime up to yesterday. Having apparently made up his mind to poison himself, he proceeded deliberately to set about arranging his affairs. Among other letters he wrote were one to his servant, enclosing a 5*l*.-note for her wages, saying that he did not wish to be indebted to any one; a second to a tradesmen in reference to his account; and several to his friends, one of whom resided in Brighton, but it does not appear that he made any reference in any of them either to the murder or to his contemplated suicide. On the library table were several packages of books neatly tied up and directed. On being examined the directions were found to be such as—"These books belong to such and such a library." "This packet of books is the property of Mr. So and So;" "these MSS. to be returned to Mr.—" and so on.

When at the police-station he did not seem very well to comprehend the nature of his position, and when asked by the medical gentleman above referred to whether he had any relatives, and whether any of them had been insane, he simply said that his brother had been in America for many years, and was perfectly sane, but he should be able to give a very poor account of his father alluding to the question of insanity.

It is impossible to speculate at present upon the motives of the crime. Mr. Watson himself says in his letter that he did it in a fit of fury, and those who are acquainted with the deceased lady concur in saying that she had a bad temper. On the other hand the servant girl, who has lived with them three years, says that she was never a witness to any quarrel between them. It is quite evident that a quarrel must have suddenly arisen in which probably some observation was made by the deceased, which goaded her husband to madness. At present no weapon has been discovered which can be clearly traced as the instrument with which the murder was committed, but a small hammer has been found in the room, and it is possible that it may have been used; but, if so, it has been so effectually cleansed that it has no marks of the use, neither have the fireirons. The police, however, have taken possession of them, and they will be submitted to a much closer examination than the cursory one they have undergone. A small bottle, containing a very diluted mixture, but in which there were clear traces of prussic acid, was found on a chair by the bedside by Dr. Rugg, which has also been handed over to the police. Either the courage of Mr. Watson must have failed him, or he must have thought that he had taken enough, for a full half of the mixture was found in the bottle. The attendance of the servant, aroused by two previous warnings, was called to Mr. Watson by a moaning noise which he was making, and she naturally imagined that, at the time he told her to send to Dr. Rugg if anything happened to him, he felt unwell.

We take the following account of the unhappy man from *Men of the Time*:—

"The Rev. John Selby Watson, M.A., was born about 1815, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1838, being one of the gold medallists in classics, and was ordained in 1839. After holding one or two parochial charges, he was appointed Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar-school at Stockwell, Surrey. He has published (in Bohn's Classical Library) several volumes of "Translations" from the classical authors, including Lucretius, Xenophon, Sallust, Quintilian, Florus, Justin, &c., and has written a *Life of George Fox*, published in 1860; a *Life of Richard Porson*, and *Sons of Strength, Wisdom, and Patience*, in 1861; a *Life of Bishop Warburton, The Story of William Wallace*, a work on *The Reasonings of Power in Animals*, editions of Pope's Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, in Bohn's "Illustrated Library," and small annotated editions of Sallust's *Catiline* and *Jugurtha*, and Terence's *Andria*."

THE RACE FOR THE CESAREWITCH.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Oct. 13.)

The one striking incident in a somewhat uneventful year's racing is the remarkable success that has attended Baron Rothschild's colours. When to the One Thousand Guineas Stakes, the Derby, and the Oaks had been added the Doncaster St. Leger, those victories alone placed him in a position that no previous owner of racehorses had ever occupied. But the Cesarewitch has fallen to his share by the skill of Custance.

It will be a great feat and a good way of rounding off his miraculous season if he should win the Cambridgeshire; he certainly may, and if he do, he can forthwith go to Corinth. It would seem as if there were some truth in the report which represented Corinthia as being something more than nearly as good as Hannah over a distance of ground; and, at two years of age, the former certainly did more in quantity though scarcely so much in quality as the latter. Anyhow the half-sisters have won between them a goodly number of races and a goodly sum of money. In 1870 the following were their triumphs:—For Corisande: the New Stakes of £820 at Ascot, the Fifty Stakes of £500 at Newmarket July, the Exeter Stakes of £460 at the same meeting, the Chesterfield Stakes of £1,280 at the same meeting, the Granby Stakes of £300 at Newmarket First October, a Sweepstakes of £135 at the same meeting, and a Post Sweepstakes of £360 at the Houghton Meeting. For Hannah: the July Stakes of £1,370 at Newmarket, the Twenty-third Triennial Produce of £415 at Newmarket First October, and the Clearwell Stakes of £700 at the Newmarket Second October. This year Corisande has taken a Sweepstakes of £75 at Newmarket First Spring Meeting, the Coronation Stakes £1,350 at Ascot, the Grand Duke Michael Stakes of £700 at Newmarket First October, and the Cesarewitch Stakes of something like £2,000; and Hannah, the One Thousand of £3,400, the Oaks of £4,100, the Leger of £4,800, and the Triennial Produce of £430 at Newmarket First October. In the One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, and the Brighton Cup, Corisande played a subordinate part to Hannah in favouring, to assist whom she started. In the Coronation Stakes at Ascot, and in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at the last Newmarket gathering, she won easily enough; but these races were but a mile in distance, and consequently gave no clue to her staying capabilities. These, it is to be presumed, she possesses in the highest degree, and it would seem as if Baron Rothschild could lay claim in her, Favonius, and Hannah, to the three best animals of their age. That the two latter are at the top of the tree admits of no doubt, while the unusual excellence of the Cesarewitch field and the unfavourable terms on which Corisande met nearly every one of her opponents, gives colour to the report that she had been ascertained to be nearly their equal. To defeat Cardinal York, last year's winner, when, taking into account the disparity in their ages, she was conceding him weight, was in itself a performance of no common merit; it acquires even greater importance from the fact that behind this pair were twenty-five animals, many of whom had been very highly tried by some of the most experienced trainers in the kingdom, and had been supported for sums of money in comparison with which those wagered upon the result of the St. Leger sink into insignificance. In this category may be included Noyre Tauren, King Cole, Cedric the Saxon, Anton, and Manille. The three first absolutely failed to figure prominently in any part of the race—running, indeed, so badly that one is at a loss to reconcile their public with their private performances, although Manille did succeed in coming fourth, it was only on sufferance from the jockeys of one or two others who did not persevere when they recognized the hopelessness of success. The features of the race were not very marked, for the winner took up a prominent position at an early period, and, heading Cardinal York at the celebrated "Abingdon Bottom," kept her head until the winning post, which she passed half a length before him. The latter struggled with great gameness, and was not beaten easily, for it is doubtful whether Baron Rothschild's filly could have won by any greater distance than she did. The third place, strange to say, was occupied by Sylva, trained in the same stable as Cardinal York, who was giving her no less than 38 lb., and who defeated her by four lengths. Taken altogether the issue of the handicap must be held to be unusually satisfactory, for the occupiers of first and second place were, at the first appearance of the weights, looked upon as the two most unfavourably-treated animals in the race, and Admiral Rous's judgment received still further confirmation by the ignominious performance of those for whom the handicap was said, in turf parlance, "to have been made."

BRIGHAM YOUNG CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* furnishes a statement of the grounds on which a bill charging him with murder has been found against Brigham Young. He writes:—"The fact is known here that the United States grand jury have indicted Young for being accessory to a murder; and it is also probable that Daniel H. Wells, Lieutenant-General of the Nauvoo Legion, and G. A. Smith, next in rank to Brigham Young, and one or two others, have also been inculpated. Not long since the United States officers in the territory became cognisant of a brutal murder committed in Utah by order of Young, in 1857, and the Governor determined to bring the guilty parties to justice. One of the parties, a Danite, named Hickman, concerned in the deed, was arrested, whereupon he disclosed, among other things, that he and two others, by order of Brigham Young, in 1857, murdered a man in Echo Canon, took 900 dols. off his person, delivering it to Brigham, and telling him where they got it. The Governor sent to the place where Hickman said the bones of the murdered man could be found, and there were found just as stated. He also described how the skull was broken in by a bar of iron, and that was found to be true. It is on the testimony of this man and his accomplices that the case against Young and his confederates has been made out."

From England to France.—In an essay on the late Baron Josef Eotvos, Franz Pulsky tells the following anecdote:—Eotvos had just returned from a visit to England, and speaking at a Continental table d'hôte with the greatest enthusiasm of British life and institutions, he terminated, "C'est sublime." A Frenchman, who was sitting opposite said, "*Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas.*" "*Oui, le Pas de Calais,*" was Eotvos' answer.

Miss Jex-Blake.—On Monday, Oct. 9, at a meeting held in the Council Chambers, Edinburgh, the Lord Provost presiding, Miss Jex-Blake was presented with the sum of upwards of £1,000 to enable her to defray the expense incurred in the recent action against her at the instance of Mr. Cessy, student. In returning thanks Miss Jex-Blake said,—"While gratefully accepting the repayment of the expenses of the late trial, I would ask your permission to add the surplus still remaining, which amounts, as it seems, to more than £100, to the funds already placed in my hands for the purpose of founding a future Hospital for Women."

A Doubtful Percy.—The *Liberté* says that a young Englishman has recently been arrested by the Paris police as having been an active participator in the acts of the Commune. "This young man," says the *Liberté*, "belongs to a great family in the English aristocracy. His name is Percy. He is related to the Duke of Northumberland, and is allied by his mother's side to the clan of the Lord of the Isles, of which the Prince of Wales is the chief. Percy, who has for many years lived in France, was appointed an officer in the clothing department under the Commune, and was attached to the staff of Colonel Brosa. This gentleman Communard was arrested in the elegant apartments in the Boulevard Haussman belonging to a lady well known in the *demi-monde*, Mdlle. C.A."

A Virtuous and Nutritious Diet.—The acquisition of Alaska by the United States promises to place some new articles of diet before the Yankees. Indulgence in sea-lion meat and whale meat is recommended by the *Alaska Herald*, which assures its readers that these viands will "make a man virtuous and a woman corpulent." It intimates, however, that such dainties are not easy to digest unless washed down by an "aromatic draught of whale oil." An apothecary's advertisement in the same journal warmly extols "a chymical dilution of the most tender and delicate parts of that phosphoric animal the fur seal," which the editor elsewhere announces that he has tried, and found to be "the greatest propelling power of the age."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF OCTOBER 14.

Fashionable Circles.—Round dances.

The Subject of the Hour.—The strike!

The Staple of the Social Science Congress.—Yarns.

Sign of the Autumn Season.—The Statesman and stump.

IN BAD REPAIR.

We know a man, moving in good society, who has laughed so much in his sleeve, that it is quite worn out.

"SAUCE FOR THE GANDER."

"I say, Joe, dear, if you can't enjoy your supper now you have lost your grumble about nine hours—g..mble for me, as I've done fourteen, and ain't finished yet."

THE MANUAL OF MOD..N ..

Whatever the Pope may call the "Sub-Alpine Kingdom," he cannot t..k the Sub-Alpine Tar..el a bore. It will irritate the Gallicans with the Ultramontanes.

INDIGESTION DELICATELY DESCRIBED.

Mamma—"Where is your pain, my darling?"

Edith—"O—just in that place where a doll's wax ends; and it goes all the way down to my legs!"

DRAMATIC.

It was said of Edmund Kean, that he read Shakspeare by flashes of lightning. If this were so, it would certainly have been appropriate if his readings were received with thunders of applause.

A LITTLE OMISSION.

Materfamilias was rather taken aback the other day at receiving a bill for a "pair of infants.'" The account had been made out with an excess of conciseness: the addition of one word—"gloves"—would have prevented all misapprehension.

PLATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

Speech on education to socie' science throng.
Four columns in the *Times*, and a quarter, long!
One hour and twenty minutes d'd the word-spout pour,
What did anybody learn he didn't know before!

PRIVATEERING AND PIRACY.

As a set-off against the Alabama claims it is to be hoped that in the adjustment to be arranged under the Washington treaty our representatives will not fail to urge the damages sustained by British authors and publishers from American pirates.

CURRY FOOD.

There has been a brisk controversy in the *Echo* on the subject of preserved Australian meat. We would suggest that the question is a very proper one for a Royal Commission, to be composed of some men of taste—for instance, the beefeaters of the Tower—presided over by the Chief Commissioner of Works.

"THE FINISHING TOUCH!"

Farmer (who had been most obliging, and taken great interest in the picture)—"Good morn'n, sir! But—(aghast)—I say, what are you a doin' of mister?! A p'intin' all them beastly poppies in my corn!—A bit o' colour?—What 'ould my landlord say, d'you think!—and after I'd put off cuttin' cause you hadn't finished, to oblige yer, I didn't think you'd a done it! You don't come a p'intin' on my land any more?"

[Exit, in great dudgeon.

RETURNING HOME FROM THE SEA-SIDE.

All the family have colds, except the under-nurse, who has a face-ache. Poor materfamilias, who originated the trip, is in despair at all the money spent for nothing, and gives way to tears. Paterfamilias endeavours to console her with the reflection that "he knew how it would be, but that, after all, St. John's Wood, where they live, is such a healthy place that with care and doctoring, they will soon be nearly as well as if they had never left it." [Two gay bachelors may be seen contemplating paterfamilias and his little group. Their interest is totally untinged with envy.

WELL BROKEN.

Customer (to horsedealer's boy)—"Sent the horse to show me, eh? Where did your master get him?"

Boy—"Don't know, sir."

Customer—"Is he quiet in harness?" Boy.—"Don't know, sir."

Customer—"Will your master warrant him sound?" Boy—"Don't know, sir."

Customer—"Confound it, boy! What did you master tell you to say to me about the horse?"

Boy—"He telled me say 'Don't know,' sir, to everything as you asked me."

HOME RULE, AND THEN?

Emancipate your serfs, the Catholics,
And Ireland is at peace for evermore.
So counselled foremost men in politics
The olive, planted so, fruit quickly bore.
Renewed, forthwith, was Disaffection's roar
Union fain howling patriots would unfix
More oil conceding Statesmen yet did pour,
In hope to frustrate Agitators' tricks;
The loyal Church was levelled by their blows.
He they essayed with Tenant Right to cool;
Oil cost on flame—another yell arose.
What next, if that, too, Government befool?
A cry for unity with foreign foe—
Will be the Irish sequel to Home Rule.

OUR MARINE ANTORS.

People who believe that they are descended from Marine Acidians, must be vastly pleased to learn that a Seawater Aquarium has recently been opened at the Crystal Palace, where they may study and examine the habits of their ancestors. Supposing seaanemones and other marine creatures were the ancestors of man, it is surely not impossible that water-babies may be born in the Crystal Palace tanks, and "from thence progressive stages of gradual development may be expand into men. We don't vows but that sea-urchins may at Sydenham be observed, being such a close resemblance to humanity, that the policeman in attendance will believe it's their duty, under the provisions of the Education Act, to take them into custody and send them off to school! We know that odd fish may be found in many civil s of society, and the fact that many a man is called a sealy fellow may be accepted as a proof perhaps of our marine descent.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

I say, *Punch*, old fellow, here's a jolly notion for you! See the good of living in a scientific country! Look at this last neat thing in the way of patent articles:—

"Under the Patents Law Amendment Act, 1852, provisional protection has been allowed to the inventor of an improved construction of Governor."

I say, don't you think this fellow ought to have a statue? I'm cocksure all the fellows at our school would subscribe for one. Governors *are* improved, no doubt, since the old days, for chop up you half a skiv now, instead of half a cu..wheel. Still there's room for some improvement in 'em, especially in the holidays, when they're an awful nuisance. So, if you'll start the statue, I'll fork out a tizzy for you, and there's heaps of t..ny fellows who'll be awful glad to give to it.

So I remain, old cock, your constant reader,

Orbis Meus Esq.

Dr. Swisher's, Die Smartis, xi. ant. Ral. Oct. (Ain't I just up in classis?)

FAL-LALS FROM LE FOLLET.

Announcing fashions for October, *Le Follet* informs philosophers and the fair sex that:—

"Evening dresses, whether for soirées or dinners, are worn very low."

This news may afford some delusive encouragement to thoughtful men hesitating to marry on account of the expense which the ever-changing fashions may be expected to entail on a husband whose wife will, by a law of her nature, be compelled to follow them or go frantic. That is, if he takes it to mean that ever'ng dresses are worn so very long that, by the time they are left off, they are quite worn out, and expects that they will continue evermore to be worn for the same duration, with due regard to economy.

But *Le Follet* also says that:—

"Confections are worn either very long or quite short."

It is too probable, therefore, that the longest evening dresses do not remain in wear any longer than the shortest confections. The uninitiated in the mysteries of both will want to know what "confections" are. *Le Follet* is not edited, as it might be, with explanatory notes. By discerning men a confection, supposed to mean wearing apparel, will be clearly enough imagined as some sweet thing in millinery. But some others will be apt to confound the idea of a long confection with that of a stick of barley-sugar; whilst a short confection, in their fancy, will be jumbled together with a sort of pie-crust. Or else they will, peradventure, mash up the notions of confection and jam, and figure to themselves a charming creature in a confection as something in the shape of an omelette à la confiture.

A STRIKE AGAINST STEPS.

Home from Club meetin', lad? I'd like
To know how long ye'll keep on strike.
Till all the money's fooled away
That ye're a-wastin' every day?
You sits and smokes your pipe 'till late'ish,
'Tis I's got all the work to do.

Yah, you that leads sitch easy lives!
Suppose there is a strike of wives.
You've struck for your nine hours, no more.
We works for you nigh twenty-four,
Hard as it mornin', noon, and night;
If we do strike 'twill serve you right.

Don't talk a pack o' sits to me.
You're capitul, and labour we.
And so for that, if you don't mind,
And capital leaves you behind,
Goes off abroad, or quits your trade,
A pretty job then you'll have made.

What's work in' rather more or less
When wages stopped mutinising distress?
Look out afore you strikers make
Your wives 'gainst you to strikin' take.
A strike o' wives would be sitt'at use!
Why sauce for gander, from the goose.

COUNT BENEDETTI'S MISSION IN PRUSSIA.

(*Times*, Oct. 13.)

The apologetic literature of the war has received an accession by the publication of *Ma Mission en Prusse* by Count Benedetti. Some of the military men have preceded him in giving their defences to the world; some of the politicians, it is understood, will follow him. But, whatever may be published, M. Benedetti's book will hardly be surpassed by any other in interest for the statesman and historian, since he, more than any other Frenchman, is able to give personal testimony as to the true story of the war. Prince Bismarck and he were the diplomatic links between Germany and France; they formed the antenna as it were by which these two mutually suspicious and mutually detesting nations felt for each other's purposes year after year. The work, or negotiation, of intrigue was carried on more at Berlin than at Paris, and the experience, the address, and the supposed astuteness of the French diplomatist made him the confidant of the Tuileries in matters about which even ambassadors are sometimes left in the dark. At the same time he was in personal communication with the Prussian King and Minister, and had means of divining Prussian policy superior to those possessed by the most intelligent Foreign Secretary, who must learn everything from despatches. A word, a look, a tone, a moment of indiscreet confidence to a subordinate may reveal to an acute observer the most carefully concealed design, and Bismarck, even were he the Mephistopheles that he is painted, could hardly be supernaturally secret and subtle at all times. M. Benedetti, therefore, may be taken as the best of authorities on the political relations of France and Prussia from the first disputes between Berlin and Vienna, early in 1866, to the day when France drew the sword.

M. Benedetti's first object is to save his own reputation. In this he is fully justified, and the most severe judge of official etiquette can hardly blame him for giving his version of what has passed, when the Emperor himself has set him the example and come before the world with apologies and confessions. M. Benedetti observes that the loss of individual honour cannot be for the public interest. At the same time he does not seek to turn against his master or any of his colleagues the obloquy with which he has been assailed. On the contrary, he seeks to excuse them in their last and fatal act by arguing that the relentless warfare of the opposition was the cause of all, and that if the Emperor did not accept the satisfaction which he, Benedetti, obtained from the King of Prussia, it was because both Sovereign and Ministers did not venture to afford a subject for Republican acrimony. On the principal points which can affect a French estimate of his character M. Benedetti makes a plausible case. To his countrymen the events of 1866 will have less interest, though in themselves not less important, than those which preceded their own war. So far, indeed, as the obscure intrigues of the former period may have resulted in the alienation of a possible ally, M. Benedetti will be blamed for his share in them. But if he can show that he had no share in the tremendous catastrophe of 1870, he may hope for forgiveness in France. This part of the inquiry comprehends two distinct subjects—firstly, the diligence and promptness of the Ambassador in keeping his Government informed of the increasing power and probable designs of Prussia, together with the relations of the minor German States to the King of Greece; secondly, the conduct of the Hohenzollern negotiation. In respect of both these matters M. Benedetti shows that, whoever may have believed that Prussia was afraid of France and would be cowed when France seriously raised her arm to strike, M. Benedetti did not believe it. Who ever thought that Catholic Bavaria was yearning for her old French ally against the arrogancy of Berlin, or that Hanover was about to rise in arms to restore its legitimate Sovereign, M. Benedetti was not thus imposed upon. If the Tuileries had these notions, they must have come through other channels, from their original sources in Munich or Vienna coteries. It may be that other diplomatists will equally defend themselves, and history may possible conclude that the Empire was blind to light which poured upon it from all quarters. At any rate, M. Benedetti explains that, early in his career at Berlin, he was able to divine the object of Count Bismarck's policy, and the resolution with which he would pursue it. In March and April, 1866, at a time when the world looked upon the Prussian statesman as simply an anti-Liberal and a Reactionist, M. Benedetti describes him and the Prussian people with the utmost exactitude. Writing to M. Drouyn de Lhuys on the 3d of April in that year, he observes that Bismarck's Royalism and aristocratic tendencies were subordinate to his foreign policy. If he lent himself to the views of the King in questions of internal policy, it was with the thought of consolidating his Ministerial position and the better to force his Sovereign to follow him in the path which he had marked out for Prussia. That path was, of course, the driving of Austria out of Germany. With respect to public opinion at Berlin, which went so much against the Minister, M. Benedetti gives his opinion in a despatch dated the 3d of March, that the masses, though Liberal and Parliamentary, are not the less Monarchial, and, above all, Prussian—that is to say, penetrated with the ambition which placed the kingdom in the rank of a Great Power, even before it had attained the resources and the extent of one. "There is," he writes, "something of Frederick the Great in each Prussian, in whatever manner he may regard these questions of liberty; and one who should have the good fortune to advance the frontiers of the State at any point would have the right to mount to the Capitol."

The man who wrote thus in 1866, before the rupture which led to Sadowa, claims to be hardly a diplomatist likely to be deceived or to deceive his countrymen four years later. The Hohenzollern negotiation found him prompt and devoted to the directions he received, but fully aware how momentous was the controversy. Those few days at Ems exhibit the Ambassador obeying to the letter the imperious commands which came from Paris, but, at the same time, striving with all his power to bring about an accommodation, and avoiding everything which could lead to the conflict which reigned in the French Cabinet and the Legislative Body. M. Benedetti disposes of the fable that he had been insulted by the King, or that he in his turn had indulged in unbecoming behaviour. What the Emperor's Government had complained of was that the Cabinet of Berlin had communicated to several Governments the demeanour of the King towards him. It cannot be doubted that M. Benedetti was urged to the utmost by the Government at Paris, and he is entitled to plead that if he did not do something personally offensive to the old King it was through his own tact in the matter. We know that M. Ollivier would have been content with a diplomatic triumph, and that he actually announced that all was settled. We know, on the other hand, that one or two of the military confidants of the Emperor were bent on war from the beginning. What the Emperor wished and thought is not known, and will perhaps never be known; but M. Benedetti's suggestion is that Gramont and Ollivier were the ruthless hands of the Opposition overmastered every other consideration. Whatever forces may have been at work, it is evident that from the first the French Cabinet believed there were two alternatives, either of which might be favourable to themselves. The King might be frightened at the rallying empire ously before Europe, and the army of France might boast that it had won a victory without taking the field; or, if the King should be obstinate, it would be possible to cross the Rhine and detach South Germany from the enemy before the Prussian army could be mobilized. Hence the urgent missives to M. Benedetti to be peremptory and to break off the negotiation at a moment.

We go back now to the transaction which has made the name of M. Benedetti most obnoxious in England—the secret draught of a Treaty for the conquest and annexation of Belgium. As there are two parties to this business, we should be bound in justice to hear what Count Chamonard has to say when he had to say before accepting all the reminiscences of the French diplomatist. But we are sorry to say that, even on his own showing, M. Benedetti makes in this matter no creditable appearance, and that there are facts which seem to rebut the claim to perfect innocence of intention which he puts forward. He has taught a Treaty written on French Embassy paper, and found in the keeping of the Prussian Foreign Office, is a suspicious document, and M. Benedetti's endeavours to save his honesty at the expense of his understanding require consideration. If his account be true, we should ask ourselves what is the use of being born in Corsica, of a Greek father, and of having lived half a life in the Levant. What he says of Prince Bismarck's suggestions and temptations may be accurate—the world will receive them till they are contradicted—but it is difficult to believe that France played so negative a part in a transaction by which she was to gain territory and power.

THE ENGINEERS STRIKE AT NEWCASTLE.

(*Times*, Oct. 9.)

The Engineers' Strike at Newcastle, after a continuance of nearly five months, has at length ended almost as abruptly as it began. What, a protracted series of negotiations failed to effect was all at once accomplished in a few hours by the voluntary mediation of two mediators on the spot, and the strife is now over. The first inquiry of the public will be as to the nature of the result, and the answer is not easily given. On the whole, the terms of settlement are in favour of the men, but there is a species of, at least, a semblance of compromise, and, moreover, the agreement itself is only provisional. It seems as if both parties were anxious, at any rate, to resume work at the present moment, and the future must be left to reflection or accident. We shall best explain the position of affairs by tracing the respective propositions of employers and workmen from the first difference between them to the arrangement ultimately accepted.

As all the world now knows, the demand of the men was for a working day of nine hours instead of ten, and this the masters distinctly refused. On that issue the strike was declared, and for ten weeks no sign of concession was made either on one side or the other. The first overture towards a settlement then came from the masters, who offered to give two out of the five hours demanded. The men at once rejected the compromise as men rejected. A second offer then followed from the same quarter. Sir William Armstrong, in a letter addressed to ourselves, had already intimated that, if the men had demanded a concession of wages instead of time, no difficulty would ever have arisen; and he now intimated that, besides taking the two hours off, they might obtain a further equivalent in the shape of wages for the three hours still withheld. Even with this offer, however, the men were not satisfied; but in the meantime Mr. George Potter, speaking also through our columns, had thrown out a suggestion which proved a lifebuoy to both parties. He proposed that the masters should concede the whole of the five hours' time, while the men, on the other hand, should give up two and a half hours' wages. On this basis, though not precisely in these terms, the workmen at least placed a proposal for settlement before their employers. It was first announced in a letter from Mr. Burnett to ourselves, and the actual mediation was presently intrusted to Mr. Mundella, who conveyed the offer of his clients in these words:—"If our employers will concede the three hours per week which are now in dispute, we, on our part, will consent to a reduction in our wages. The amount of such reduction to be settled by mutual agreement or by arbitration." This offer, however, as we have seen, was rejected by the masters, who observed that "upon the vital question of time" it included no concession at all, adding that the proposed makeweight in the form of wages must be regarded as practically illusory. With that refusal it appeared as if all hope of compromise was lost, but Mr. Mundella, after the failure of his formal negotiation, wrote to Sir William Armstrong with certain suggestions arising from his recent observations, and these appear to have borne good fruit. It appeared to him, he said, that the employers were apprehensive not so much of immediate as of future difficulties. "They feel that concessions to-day would lead to fresh demands to-morrow; that a reduction of the hours of labour would be followed by a refusal to work overtime; that any settlement of wages coupled with a diminution of working hours would fix the time but unsettle the question of remuneration." To meet these misgivings, he proposed that the masters should concede the five hours, but that a Board of Arbitration should regulate the consequent rates of overtime and wages, and that its decisions should be held binding for certain fixed periods. These proposals have formed the basis of the arrangement which we announced on Saturday. The masters yield the nine hours, but not immediately. The new working day is to commence only on the 1st of January next, but in the meantime the previous concession of the employers is to take effect, and the week is to consist of fifty-seven hours instead of fifty-nine. Wages, for overtime as well as ordinary time, are to remain as they are; but overtime is to be worked in all respects at the discretion of the employers. Finally, the bargain is to hold good for twelve months, though it may be terminated by either party at the end of six months on condition of a month's notice previously given.

The public will be now enabled to form its own opinion of the controversy and its conclusion. The men have got, at any rate in prospect, their Nine Hours' Day, besides a day of less than ten hours to begin with. That is their gain, and they are probably content with it. On the other hand, they have placed themselves, on the critical point of overtime, entirely at the command of the masters, without even the shield of arbitration suggested by Mr. Mundella. The account we publish this morning from Newcastle contains an intimation that the men are not without some apprehensions on this score, and desire to have the details of the treaty arranged by a mixed Board of workmen and employers. The men, too, it must be remembered, are liable—though the risk is probably slight—to the loss of their nine hours six months hence, while for the next three months they will all be at work on terms which for the last nine weeks they have declared to be utterly inadmissible. As for the wages question, it is still treated with the singular indifference to which we have often referred, and is left without any re-adjustment at all. Those are the conditions which Mr.